

THE GRAIN GROWER'S GUIDE

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A WEEKLY NEWS RECORD AND REVIEW OF EVENTS AND OPINIONS



Sir Wilfrid's Itinerary has been announced and the Farmers should now arrange to meet him and make their demands for Reforms much needed in Western Canada

"BUT CROWN HER QUEEN
 AND EQUITY SHALL USHER IN
 FOR THOSE WHO BUILD
 AND THOSE WHO SPIN
 AND THOSE THE GRAIN WHO GARNER IN
 A BRIGHTER DAY"

JUNE 8th, 1910

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SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO FARMERS' BUSINESS. GRAIN DRAFTS NEGOTIATED.

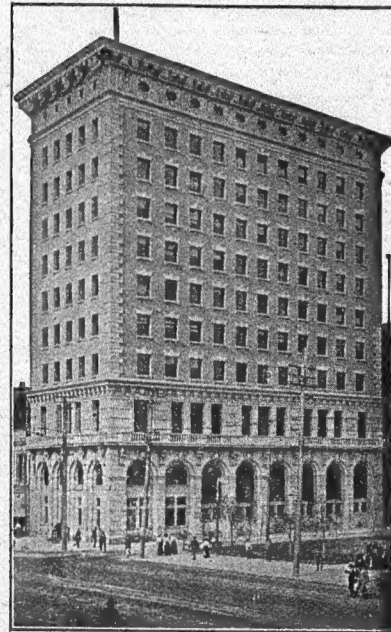
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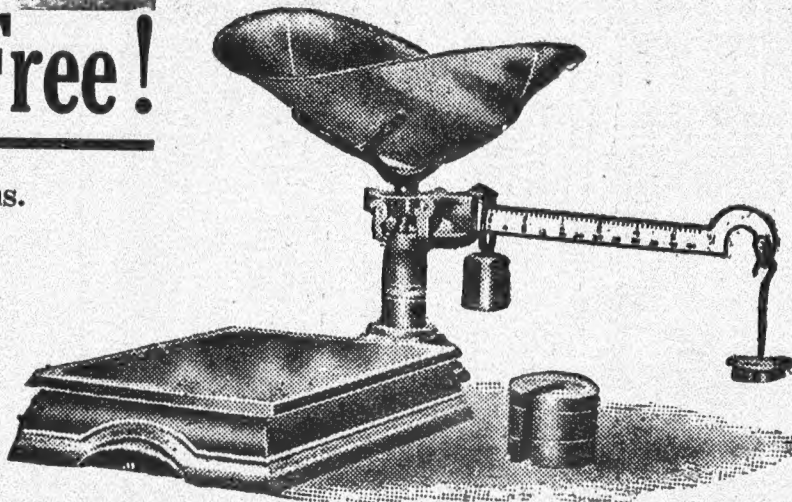
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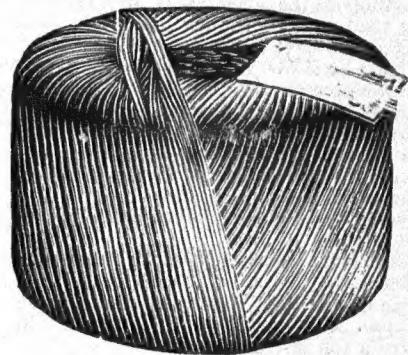
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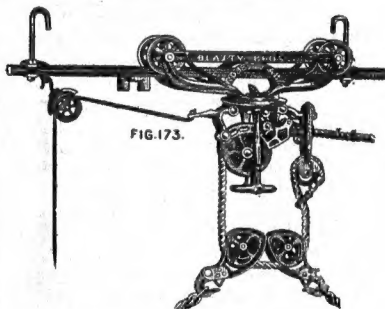
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Readers of The Guide

LAST week we pointed out to you the advisability from your own standpoint of helping to increase the circulation of *The Guide* by talking about it to your friends and neighbours, and by loaning them some of your copies for a trial reading. We reproduce herewith a letter from Mr. Chas. Lunn, of Jasmin, Sask., which shows the aggressive work he is doing in his own locality on behalf of *The Guide*:

Jasmin, Sask.

June 3rd, 1910

Dear Sir,

I would like to recommend your paper to every farmer in the country. Last week's Number, May 25th, is a dandy, as every article is good. No farmer should miss reading "Making Public Opinion," or "Protection the Curse of Canada." I am circulating it everywhere I possibly can.

CHAS. LUNN

Everyone of you can do work on behalf of *The Guide* similar to that done by Mr. Lunn. In fact many of you no doubt are, and you will be glad to learn that the average weekly circulation of *The Guide* for the month of May was **20,150** copies, the largest ever recorded since it began publication.

The goal in front of us is the 30,000 mark, and with every present reader acting as an enthusiastic and aggressive circulation canvasser, it will only be a question of a short time until it is reached.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, Winnipeg

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ROCHDALE MANUFACTURING CO., HAMILTON, ONT.

Power on the Farm

How the Rivers of Ontario are Harnessed to Aid the Farmer in his Work.

By "W. L. S." in Toronto Sun

THE progress made in fruit production about Arkona is all the more noteworthy in view of the difficulties of transportation. Arkona is not on the railway, and Forest, a small market, is nine miles away; Strathroy, the first important market, is eighteen miles off; London is some thirty-five miles distant, and Sarnia about the same. In the case of Messrs. Riggs and Austin the difficulties in the way of transportation have been solved, as stated, by co-operation. The fruit is picked during the day; the wagon, starting in the evening, is all night on the road, and the return journey is completed the next evening.

Near by is Mr. E. D. Morningstar, who has adopted another system. Mr. Morningstar, who has 2,000 peach trees, 350 plum, and eleven acres of berries, finds his market in Sarnia, and he uses an auto truck for the carriage of his product. The truck has solid rubber tires and the covered top, with provision for carrying the baskets of fruit, was built by Mr. Morningstar himself. With this truck, loaded, the journey to Sarnia is made in three hours; the return trip, light, is made in two and one-half. The truck will carry a ton of fruit.

Electric Railway Coming

But another and better solution of the transportation difficulty is about to be provided.

An electric railway is being projected from London to Sarnia which, diverting slightly from an air line, will touch Arkona. There is a special reason, aside from the potentialities of the district in fruit production, why Arkona should be touched. Arkona lies on the Sable, and the Sable is already one of Ontario's producing mines of white coal. It will soon produce to an infinitely larger extent. A dam 200 feet wide, but with only 127 feet in use, with a drop of less than 12 feet, and a volume of water five inches deep, is developing 120 horse power. This power is used for running a grist mill and evaporator in Arkona, for lighting the village and for lighting farm homes along the route. And the power is cheap. Mr. Morningstar lights his house, barn, repair shop and charges the batteries of his automobile and auto truck, all for \$14 a year. He does more than this. He has two incandescent lights in his orchard as insect traps. The lights attract the enemy and a pail—with water in the bottom and an inch of oil on top—forms the trap. Mr. Morningstar has caught as much as a quart of insects in a night in a single pail.

Possibilities in Small River

But to this power scheme again. One hundred and twenty horse power is not much, as the basis of an electric railway some ninety-one miles long. But that is far from the limit. Experience has shown that by placing planks 30 inches high on top of the dam where the power is developed a third can be added to the energy created; and engineers who have examined the site say the dam, now 12 feet in height, can be put up to eighty feet. Not only this, but five more power sites can be created along the same river, without any one interfering with another, and all of about equal capacity. Nor is there danger of failure in water supply. Just above the existing plant there are five springs in the sides of the river bank from which pour never-failing streams five to eight inches in diameter. Finally, there is ten miles away, the Sebee River, on which two more power plants can be erected.

All this gives promise of energy enough to operate not only the proposed electric railway, but to light all the villages and farm houses along the way, and even to operate spramotors, feed choppers, cream separators and other kinds of farm machinery. The farmer's electrical age is almost here.

And now another diversion. The Sable is not, if such a form of expression may be permitted, the only frog in the puddle. Ontario is full of Sables. Some day the province will be a net work of electric wires carrying energy for light, power,

and possibly heat as well, to the remotest corners. It is not too soon it is almost too late) to begin the taking of steps to see that this development is wisely conducted and along the lines calculated to ensure the greatest advantage for all the people. The Government of Quebec has arranged for the appointment of a commission to enquire into and report upon all the water resources of that Province. The Whitney Government should follow suit, and either ask the Hydro-Electric Commission to report on all power sites or appoint a special commission for the purpose.

IMMIGRATION REPORT

The Dominion government immigration reports for the month of April, recently compiled, give some idea of the number of people who are coming into Canada this season. March showed a remarkable increase in the tide, but April marks a new flood level with an increase of close to 100 per cent. Of the total new arrivals approximately 78 per cent. came west of the great lakes. The "American invasion" is more pronounced in the west, for of the total of 37,700 arriving, 18,400 were from the United States.

The figures issued by the department show that for April, 1909, a total of 24,237 immigrants arrived in Canada, while in 1910 there was a total of 48,267, an increase of over 99 per cent. In connection with these figures it should be pointed out that the arrivals from ocean ports in April, 1909, numbered 11,628, while in 1910 they numbered 27,824 persons, an increase of 130 per cent. On the other hand the arrivals from the United States during April, 1909, numbered 11,969, while during the corresponding month of 1910, they numbered 20,443 persons, an increase of 62 per cent.

In the figures given for the ocean ports of 1910, a total of 41 per cent. went to points west of the great lakes, while of those from the United States a total of 90 per cent. have settled west of the lakes.

MANIPULATION IN ELEVATORS

In dealing with the terminal elevator graft, the Canadian Miller and Grain Elevator says:

"Incidents such as those recently recorded in the West, where Western elevator owners were proved to have manipulated the grain and recorded it falsely, give point to the reiterated declarations of the grain growers to that effect. And it gives weight to the argument for public ownership of elevators, however lacking in reason that doctrine may be otherwise. The Manitoba Government's bill for public ownership and operation has already passed; so it is too late for the incidents referred to to affect the issue, at least as far as interior elevators are concerned. Were it not for that fact, we can imagine the hue and cry which would be raised by the farmers; in fact, the argument is being strongly used for the terminal elevators to be taken over by the Dominion Government. This is one point which makes such malpractices so criminally foolish, besides being dishonest. A few elevators guilty of such wrongful mixing cause doubt to fall upon all the elevators, even when the majority of owners are above suspicion.

"The importance of doing away absolutely with any temptation to mix grain is very great. Upon it depends the future reputation of Canadian wheat. In fact, there can be little doubt but that it has already suffered in the Liverpool market from this very cause, especially the very highest grades."

William Mann, of Brandon, who it was thought was fatally hurt in an auto accident there a month ago, was discharged from the hospital. He had his collar bone, right arm, shoulder bone and both jaws broken and sustained serious internal injuries. The recovery is considered little short of marvellous.

ENTRIES CLOSE

June 30th

For the General Exhibiting Classes of the Great Fair of the Great West. Exhibitors participate in \$40,000 Distribution

Farmers' Features:

Tractor Test—Good Roads Convention

July 20—Municipalities' Assembly

July 20—Magnificent Array of Agricultural Products—Machinery—Industrials

Harness Horses Judged on the Track Monday, July 18—"Threshermen's Day"; Wednesday, July 20—Farmers' Day

Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition

JULY - - 13-23 - - 1910

DISPUTE IN ORIENT

A Victoria, B. C. dispatch of June 6 said: "The recent trouble between China and Japan is due to the fact that six hundred fishing junks and schooners are operated by Japanese in the Gulf of Pechili, about half of them sailing from South Manchurian ports. The Chinese insist on collecting taxes from these vessels, regarding the gulf as territorial waters. Japan insists that China cannot interfere with the fishermen, holding that the Gulf of Pechili is 'high seas.'"

The Manchurian viceroy has taken a strong attitude on the question against Japan. China sent on May 11 two gunboats and several converted cruisers to seize these vessels whose owners refused to pay taxes, and five were fired on and their crews arrested. Japanese men of war and torpedo boats were promptly sent to protect the fishermen against the Chinese warships, and the incident seemed likely to involve both governments in serious complications. Famines in several parts of China threaten to cause large loss of life according to news received by the steamer Empress of India."

FISHERIES DISPUTE

Sir Robert Finlay, Monday, began the opening speech on the Canadian side of the fisheries dispute before the Hague arbitration tribunal. It is expected this address will last a fortnight at least, and that during it every phase and feature of the controversy will be reviewed.

Sir Robert showed that the matter for arbitration turned upon seven questions concerning the interpretation of the treaty of 1818. He argued that Britain could regulate these fisheries without the co-operation of the United States, forbid the employment of non-American citizens on fisheries, collect customs and other duties on vessels, freely define what territorial waters formed a bay, forbid fishing in Newfoundland Bay, and deprive fishing vessels of commercial privileges. He gave a long historical review of the question, showing that the United States itself, contrary to its present attitude, had considered as bays all territorial waters, the entrance to which was more than six nautical miles in width. He then quoted diplomatic documents rebutting the assertion that prior to the 1818 treaty Britain had already limited her jurisdiction to a three-mile limit, including bays.

Samuel Elder, of New York, will open for the United States, and it is expected

that his address will last about as long as that of Sir Robert Finlay. The closing arguments for both sides to be made by the attorney-general of Canada, Sir W. Robson, and Senator Elihu Root, will not be heard until the very close of the case, the rule having been adopted that the senior counsel for both parties to the controversy will be the last ones to talk. In addition to those mentioned John S. Swait, K.C., and Sir J. Winter will represent Canada, and George Turner and Charles Warren will act for the United States.

LONDON HORSE SHOW

Through the financial prodigality of Americans the fourth international horse show which opened at London, Eng., Monday, in a fairland of flowers, more gorgeous than any of its predecessors, despite the nation's mourning. The decorative scheme is a reproduction of Lord Lonsdale's famous Lowther Castle Gardens. The most lavish decorators are American owners. Walter and Louis Winans have forty stalls, Alfred G. Vanderbilt twenty, and Judge W. H. Moore forty.

The entries exceed 3,000, which is a record. Nine countries are entered for the King Edward gold cup, which was last won by France. Cossack horsemen compete for the first time, the military contingent being divided as follows: United Kingdom, 21; France, 23; Belgium, 9; United States, 3; Norway, 3; Sweden, 3; Canada, 3; Italy, 3; Russia, 3. The value of the exhibits is \$2,500,000. The prizes amount to \$65,000. The decorations cost \$250,000. Receipts of \$1,000,000 are expected.

With the call of "Boots and Saddles," sounded by the bugler in Olympia, the show was opened. While shorn of some of its social brilliance by the official and popular mourning for the late king, the exhibition this year eclipses its predecessors from the viewpoint of the lover of blooded horses. The number of entries—several hundred more than last year—indicates the measure of the exhibition's appeal to the horse owner.

The exhibits include practically every variety of harness and driving horse and pony, in addition to trotters and hunters, novices, appointments, chargers, pace and action, teams, pony tandems, and four-in-hands.

A faint heart hasn't the ghost of a show where there is a strong-armed rival.

Even our best friends don't do much worrying on our behalf.



Published under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, The Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the United Farmers of Alberta.

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Single Copy, 5 cents.
Advertising Rates on Application.
Address all communications to The Grain Growers' Guide
Winnipeg.

Change of copy and New Matter must be received not later than Friday noon each week to ensure insertion.

JUNE 8th, 1910

GLAD TO MAKE AMENDS

We are very glad to note that the Winnipeg Tribune has taken us to task for the statement that we are the only paper that is truly taking the part of the farmers in the live questions of the day. There is no statement we have ever published that we should like to see disproved so much as that one. We should be delighted to know that every paper that lives on the farmers is protecting the interests of its patrons. We have not the slightest desire to adopt any "Holier than Thou" attitude. The Weekly Tribune has stood by the farmers of the west for years on a number of most vital matters and was a valiant friend at the time of the organization of the Grain Growers' Grain Co. We gladly record our appreciation of the work of the Farmers' Tribune in the past and we hope it will continue to go even more earnestly into the fight and remain there till special privilege has disappeared and the farmer has a fair show with other citizens in the blessings which a free country should bestow. There is one point, however, on which we wish to disagree with the Tribune. It calls us its lieutenant. This is a new one on us. We did not know before that we were a lieutenant to anybody or took orders from any superior officer. We think the Tribune made an error in the choice of words. If they will keep up with us they will find enough to do without taking on the duties of superior officer. We sincerely desire that every paper in Western Canada will be able to disprove our statement—by deeds and not by words. And every paper that does this can consider that we are glad to see it.

SIGN THE PETITIONS

It is of the utmost importance at the present time that the farmers of Manitoba should circulate and sign the petitions for public elevators, that are being sent out by the elevator commission. Under the Elevator Act, unfortunately, no elevators can be taken over by the commission "unless and until" there is a petition requesting it signed by at least 60 per cent. of the farmers tributary to that elevator point. Two forms of petitions are being sent out. One is for use in the case where elevators are to be purchased and the other where new elevators are to be built. As soon as the petitions are signed by the required number of farmers the commission is empowered to act, so the necessity of having the

petitions signed at once is evident. Petition forms can be had on application to the Manitoba Elevator Commission, 279 Garry Street, Winnipeg. We would urge that all grain growers take hold of this matter at once. It must be remembered that the fact that a properly signed petition is presented for purchasing an elevator does not compel the commissioners to pay an unreasonable price for an existing elevator. This would afford too good an opportunity to the elevator owners to hold up the Government for an exorbitant price. If the price demanded is beyond reason they can secure another petition and build an elevator. The further the work progresses, the more unsatisfactory the Elevator Act will be found to be. But that can be remedied by further legislation. However, the Elevator Act as it stands is all we have to work upon and we should make the best of it for the time being. By going to work at once the farmers can have the petitions signed in a few weeks and there should be a large number of public elevators in Manitoba in time for the present crop.

ELEVATORS FIRST; THEN ELECTION

As far as the ordinary person is permitted to know, there is but little doubt that a general election will be called in Manitoba during the month of July. This is a subject which is of the deepest interest to every man in Manitoba. THE GUIDE is a non-political paper and has no preference for parties. We are, however, absolutely devoted to the interests of the farmers of the West. It is for this reason that we feel it our duty to discuss the plan of holding an election in July.

It is one of the privileges given under a British constitution that any government may call a general election whenever desired. This is one of the principles of our system of responsible government. In Manitoba the term of the present legislature does not expire until September, 1911. The only reason for calling an election before the term expires is because of some important issue upon which the voice of the people is required. This would be entirely unnecessary if Direct Legislation were in force. But in Manitoba today there is only one big question in which the farmers are intensely interested. That is the elevator question. It was only by the force of enlightened public opinion that the legislature was induced to enact the Elevator Bill. Then there was a two months delay in naming the commission. Three good men have been named. But the government holds full power over the commission. Up to the present the Elevator Bill has meant nothing to the farmers. It was not what the Grain Growers wanted, but still it could be made to afford considerable relief to the farmers. Moreover, and this is the important point, there has been no opportunity to test the Elevator Act nor the government's promise that the Elevator Commission should have an absolutely free hand in their work. In view of this we consider that the government has no moral right to call an election in July. The elevator question will be the big one in the campaign and all the talk by both parties will be mere hot air and of no benefit to the farmers. What the farmers want is a system of public elevators, and they want it badly. Now, in face of this, we submit that the government of Manitoba would be giving the best possible manifestation of its good faith if the commission were given time to procure the elevators before an election was called. We have seen so many governments become forgetful after an election that we like to see pledges fulfilled before a renewal of confidence is given. We cannot forget how two years ago both the political parties on the eve of the Dominion election promised "immediate construction of the Hudson Bay Road." What have we got? Nothing.

At present in Manitoba both political parties are red hot to give the farmers public elevators. No matter which party may be in power after the election they may forget,

which is to say in plain English that they may fool the farmers merely to get into power. Now, we do not want to see this. It is well known to all the farmers that neither political party in Manitoba as a whole, would be in favor of public elevators if public opinion had not driven them to it. The chief object of any political party in Canada is to stay in power. That accounts for the wonderful pre-election promises that are so freely made. But in Manitoba the party in power has been driven to give the Elevator Bill and now we say they should give the elevators. The farmers will appreciate such action on the part of the government. If the government will provide the elevators in Manitoba the farmers will then know that they really mean business, and will act accordingly. But if an election is called in July it leads us to wonder if the government will provide the elevators throughout the province. When the Grain Growers demanded an independent commission it was not because they distrusted the present government. But if the government is to remain free from distrust they must produce the elevators before an election is held.

MEETING SIR WILFRID

At a meeting of the executive of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association held on June 3rd, it was decided to make full preparations to meet Sir Wilfrid Laurier on his western tour and take up with him the four questions advocated in THE GUIDE, namely, taking over of the terminal elevators by the federal government; the actual and immediate construction of the Hudson Bay Railway; the inauguration of a chilled meat industry under the Dominion government and also a reduction in the Tariff. The delegation will also urge that Canada accept the offer of United States for free trade in farm implements.

This action on the part of the Manitoba Association will result in much good. But the greatest success will be achieved by the Saskatchewan and Alberta farmers organizations meeting Sir Wilfrid in pursuit of the same end. Saskatchewan is the largest province and its population is growing the most rapidly. Any action taken along this line by the Grain Growers of that province will command the immediate attention of any public man. Nowhere do these problems present themselves to the farmers more than in Saskatchewan and Alberta. Alberta farmers feel the need of the chilled meat industry more forcibly than the two other provinces, but it will be a splendid thing for all three provinces. The farmers of the West can meet on common ground and by presenting an united front they will be making a most important move for the benefit of the country. By the time Sir Wilfrid is met at Brandon, Moose Jaw and Edmonton by the organized farmers he will begin to realize the importance of the farmers in the West. It is only right that the farmers should meet him as all the other interests will do so. From the time Sir Wilfrid lands at Fort William the big interests will be ready for him and will demand all kinds of special privileges. If the farmers are not on hand he will think that the farmers in the West are satisfied with things as they are. But this is not to be. The farmers are not satisfied and will present their views in a clear cut and business like manner to the real head of the Canadian Government.

INDEPENDENT COMMISSIONS

The allied questions of the conservation of natural resources and the control and operation of public utilities is demanding much attention from thoughtful men in Canada at the present time. The Dominion Government has manifested its appreciation of the important character of the former by appointing a commission of leading men to whom it has entrusted the important duty of safe-guarding in every possible way the natural resources of the nation. The abuses incident to and

arising out of the modern methods of doing business by corporations, mergers, and holding companies has directed the public towards providing a remedy for relieving the masses of the people from the oppression of corporate greed, and the country from the dangers arising from the accumulation of too much wealth in the control of a few individuals.

The parliament of Canada, the legislatures of our different provinces and many town and city councils have unsuccessfully endeavored to control the operations of organized companies operated under special legislation. Their experience invariably has been that the English language can not be used in legislation so as to tie down a corporation that has secured a franchise for public service or semi-public utility. Under these circumstances the public instinctively turns for relief to one of two sources. Government (that is public) ownership and operation of public and semi-public utilities and the co-operative method of distribution and manufacture of commodities. Under existing conditions the few co-operate to discharge those functions for the benefit of the few. Obviously the remedy for the evil that condition creates is for the many to co-operate for the benefit of the many.

The practical application of the principle of government ownership of public utilities is well recognized by governing bodies in Canada. Municipal councils, as might be expected, being nearer the people, are pioneers of the movement and the most active in applying the principle. They are followed somewhat closely by the provincial governments of the prairie provinces and the province of Ontario, while, as would naturally be expected, the government of the Dominion, due largely to its environment and being less accessible to the people, is the most tardy in putting the principle into active operation. The usual method in recent years is to have those undertakings administered by commissions appointed, in the case of municipalities, by the council, that of the provincial and Dominion government, by the cabinet. It is a very significant fact that commissions appointed by cabinets whether Dominion or provincial, are constantly accused of being derelict to duty and amenable to corrupt influences by the party in power. When suspected they are very difficult to reach by the people or their representatives on account of the tendency to condone their shortcomings in the interest of the party in power, while commissions appointed by municipal councils are comparatively free from such suspicion. When incompetency or worse is discovered in their case there is never any difficulty in the way of removing the delinquents as their position is dependent entirely on the representatives of the people—not on a cabinet.

We venture to say that, had the commission appointed by the Dominion Government to build the National Transcontinental Railway been appointed by parliament and directly responsible to parliament instead of to the government, or had the Manitoba Telephone Commission been appointed by the legislature and controlled by the legislature instead of by the cabinet, much of the adverse criticism that is directed against both would not have been heard.

The Manitoba Grain Growers' Association has the distinction of being the first public body to advocate extending to the provincial legislature the principle that now obtains in municipal bodies, namely that of appointing public service commissioners by the representatives of the people rather than by the cabinet. They incorporated in their demands for public ownership of grain elevators that the commission entrusted with the operating of those elevators should be appointed by the legislature and directly responsible to the representatives of the people.

The committee to which the Grain Growers entrusted the initial negotiations for securing government ownership of elevators was subjected to a good deal of adverse criticism in

certain quarters for the attitude they took in respect to the appointment and control of the commission. Their attitude was represented as being untenable and without precedent. We, however, think that the attitude they took on this question is a sound one, and will be justified by the support it will receive from enlightened public opinion. That it will receive due attention in the near future is fairly certain.

* * *

DOMINION GOVERNMENT NEGLIGENT

The elevator companies that were fined so heavily a few weeks ago were not formally charged with mixing wheat, though it is apparent to any person that the discrepancies in figures could have been caused in no other way. On account of this charge some people seem to think that the elevator companies did not do anything very serious. But the knowledge that they were mixing wheat and thus robbing the farmers is just as serious whether it be known by one name or another. The mixing has been carried on while a swarm of government officials stood watching. But they could see nothing out of the way. After it was all over the inspectors, by checking up their books, saw they had been fooled. Then the elevator companies were prosecuted and fined \$5,550. Evidently this is supposed to make it all right to the farmers. But we cannot see how it will aid the farmers one bit. There is nothing to prevent the elevator companies carrying on this system of robbery year after year and paying a fine when they are caught. If they can make \$200,000 a year or a great deal more by manipulating the grain they will gladly pay a fine of \$5,550 for the privilege of so doing.

All the officials of the federal government are fully aware of the fact that 500 inspectors at the terminals would not be smart enough to prevent the manipulations. The government knows that the terminals have been hotbeds of graft, but still they make no move to help the farmers. The government has been asking the farmers to prove the graft. It is already proven. The Dominion government in its endeavor to slide by the terminal elevator problem has not a leg to stand on. The graft is there; the government is aware of it and yet does nothing. This can only continue so long as the farmers are willing to put up with it.

* * *

SIR WILFRID'S ITINERARY

Our readers will see in another part of this paper the announcement of the itinerary which Sir Wilfrid Laurier will follow on his western tour. He will be at Winnipeg on July 11th, Brandon, July 18th; Moose Jaw, August 6th and Edmonton on August 8th. These dates will be in good season for the farmers to get together and meet him. It will also be noted that Sir Wilfrid will speak at a number of intermediate points. At all of these other points there are branch associations. It would be a splendid scheme if the president and directors, and as many of the officers as possible, could get together and meet the premier on their own ground and support the same attitude the central associations will take on the four big questions. By having Sir Wilfrid's mind jogged at all points in the West he will be convinced of the earnestness of the demands of western farmers. This is the only opportunity in fourteen years that western farmers have had to meet Sir Wilfrid, and it should not be lost.

* * *

HOMESTEADS FOR WOMEN

There is a growing feeling among the women in Western Canada that they should have the same right as the men to the free homestead lands of the prairie. They realize that they are doing as much as the men in the work of creating a vast empire in this new country. Parents with a family of children see their

boys go out and secure free land, but their girls are not so fortunate. Suppose two families live side by side. In one family there are four boys but no girls; and in the other family four girls, but no boys. The parents of the girls family are not to blame because their children are all girls. The Creator undoubtedly had some good purpose in view when he ordained it. But our law steps in and gives a prize to the parents of the boys and penalizes the parents of the girls. Of course if the four boys married the four girls when they grew up then things would be more equal, but it doesn't seem just right that matrimony should be made a provision of securing a fair share of what the state has for distribution. Under ordinary circumstances the family with the boys would have five homesteads from the government and the family with the girls would have only one. The boys' family becomes wealthy but the girls' family becomes poorer. Until the government of our land is entrusted with the power of ordaining the sex of children it does not seem fair that such discrimination should be made as is done in the case of our homestead laws.

* * *

At the present time there is practically nothing being done towards the construction of the Hudson Bay Road. There is a lot of talk about building the big bridge across the Saskatchewan River at The Pas. But still it is only talk or was a few days ago. It is also interesting to note that the 90 miles of the Hudson Bay Road from Hudson Bay Junction on the C.N.R. (Prince Albert Line) to The Pas, is owned and operated (by spells) by the C.N.R. The Dominion government is building right onto the end of Mackenzie and Mann's line. Does this mean that they are going to hand over the Hudson Bay road to those two gentlemen. If this is the case it seems useless to support two administrations. We might just about as well do away with parliament and hand over the keys of the federal treasury to the railway companies and manufacturers.

* * *

Over in England certain of the party political papers and politicians are endeavoring to condemn some of the cabinet ministers for causing the death of King Edward. This is about the most extreme step that we have ever known politicians to take and it is agreeable to know that it is not the general opinion of any party. Such a scheme is lower than even plots and schemes that are hatched in Canadian politics. Even in Canada, bad as our politics may be, our newspapers and politicians would hardly stoop to such tactics.

* * *

We are all right now. Sir Ernest Shackleton, the Antarctic explorer, was in Winnipeg the other day and was interviewed by the press. The reporter asked him: "Do you believe in Canada's future?"

Shackleton replied: "Undoubtedly. And not only its future, but its immediate future."

Everybody will be glad to know this. If we are to ask this question of all visitors, they will begin to think we are skeptical about our own future.

* * *

We are glad to correct the statement that we are the only independent and unpurchaseable paper in the West. But such papers are so scarce that it seems like a beam of sunlight on a dull day. When papers claim they are independent and unpurchaseable the best method of proving it is by deeds and not by words.

* * *

We see by a press dispatch, that one of the leading elevator men in Minneapolis has been arrested in New York on the charge of smuggling. It is strange what these elevator men will do. They are such active lads, that we are liable to see them crop up anywhere.

* * *

Don't forget to write to your Ottawa Member and tell him to get busy.

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Western Agricultural Problems

By W. H. Sharpe, M.P.

The following address on the Problems of the Western Farmer was made by Mr. Sharpe in the House of Commons on April 14, 1909, and is reproduced from Hansard. It shows that western members are studying conditions.

WE may look at our mines and forest departments, we are all proud of them, but we must admit that the agricultural department is the most important in Canada. The land will keep on producing, and will furnish employment and give support to many millions of people in this country, long after our forests and mines are exhausted. Therefore, I say that agriculture in Canada is the most important industry we have. Notwithstanding all that the Hon. Minister has been pleased to tell us this afternoon about what he has done for the people of Canada, when we come to investigate the other departments and come back again and look at what the department of agriculture is doing, we are compelled to admit that the department of agriculture is the most undeveloped department in the whole government. Take the estimate of 1909-10, when we look at the heading we find in staring figures \$1,114,000 for that department. But when we go through the estimates and sift out what is really spent in the interest of agriculture, we find that those figures dwindle down to \$657,000. I know that the minister figures in another item which brings it up a good deal higher, and that item is the health of animals. Knowing something about how this money is spent on the health of animals throughout Western Canada, I claim it is not being spent in the interest of the farmers. Take the estimates for last year. Last year the government was entrenching; they found that there was not enough money to go around, and they had to retrench. We find the other great departments cut down about ten per cent., but when we come to the agricultural department, we find it cut down from twenty to thirty per cent. I claim that if the governments, whether Dominion or provincial, have any function at all, that function essentially is to stand between the producer and the consumer, and to see that there is no undue toll taken from either. I would ask the minister when he has ever stood up in his place in parliament for either the producer or the consumer against the grafters. He has never done so during the two years I have had the honor of a seat in this House. Still, we find combines starting up everywhere, beef combines, pork combines, cement combines, and every other kind of combine, from one end of Canada to the other, which are taking undue tolls from the people; yet the minister has never raised one hand or finger to protect them. I consider that the conditions in regard to his department are in a deplorable state. Would you believe it, Mr. Speaker, the exportation of everything raised or grown on the farm, is dwindling except wheat? I claim that the condition in that respect is not only regrettable but deplorable.

Canada's Export

Let me give you a few figures of our exportations to prove what I am saying:

	1903	1909
Hams and bacon	\$15,906,334	\$8,835,444
Cheese	24,776,406	20,384,666
Sheep	1,655,681	569,364
Horses	1,457,173	367,256
Salted pork	461,055	85,529
Potatoes	2,109,481	707,037
Butter	7,086,020	1,87,242
Cattle	\$11,689,551	\$10,933,669

These are eight of the most important products of the farm, and I tell you, Mr. Speaker, unless the eight branches of farm production is kept up, the production of wheat cannot possibly last in this country. In the United States, some seven years ago, the average production of wheat was about twenty bushels to the acre; today the average production of wheat in that country has fallen to twelve or thirteen bushels per acre. Our average in Western Canada is about twenty bushels per acre at the present time, but if we do not keep up these eight branches in a flourishing condition, the production of wheat in Western Canada will very shortly be down to twelve or thirteen bushels per acre. Therefore, I say that these important branches of agriculture must go hand in hand with the production of wheat. Last year, we had Professor Robertson before the agricultural committee, and he told us that the farmers of Quebec, on account of their poor methods of farming were losing about \$100,000,000 a year.

Loss in Revenue

If the province of Quebec lost a revenue of \$100,000,000 because the farmers do not farm the land in a proper manner, what did it mean for the whole of the other provinces of this country? If that statement is true in connection with Quebec, then the whole Dominion of Canada lost a revenue equal to \$400,000,000 or \$500,000,000. The minister says that the reason our farmers are not more

successful is because of their slipshod methods, of their lack of interest in their work. I want to tell the minister that is not the fact. I am speaking particularly in connection with Western Canada, because I am more in touch with the work there than in Eastern Canada. When, some years ago, the government and the Canadian Pacific railway joined hands and sent a train through Western Canada to give demonstrations to our farmers, I remember quite well the day the train struck the town that I lived in. It was in the dead of winter, there was a blizzard, it was cold and stormy, but I know that a lot of farmers throughout my constituency drove 12 to 20 miles to be there to get the information that these men had brought for their enlightenment. Farmers, throughout Western Canada particularly, are hungry for information. They want to have demonstrated to them the way they should do things and they would be only too glad to follow up the instructions that were given them. I spoke a little while ago in connection with the export of products of this country falling off year after year.

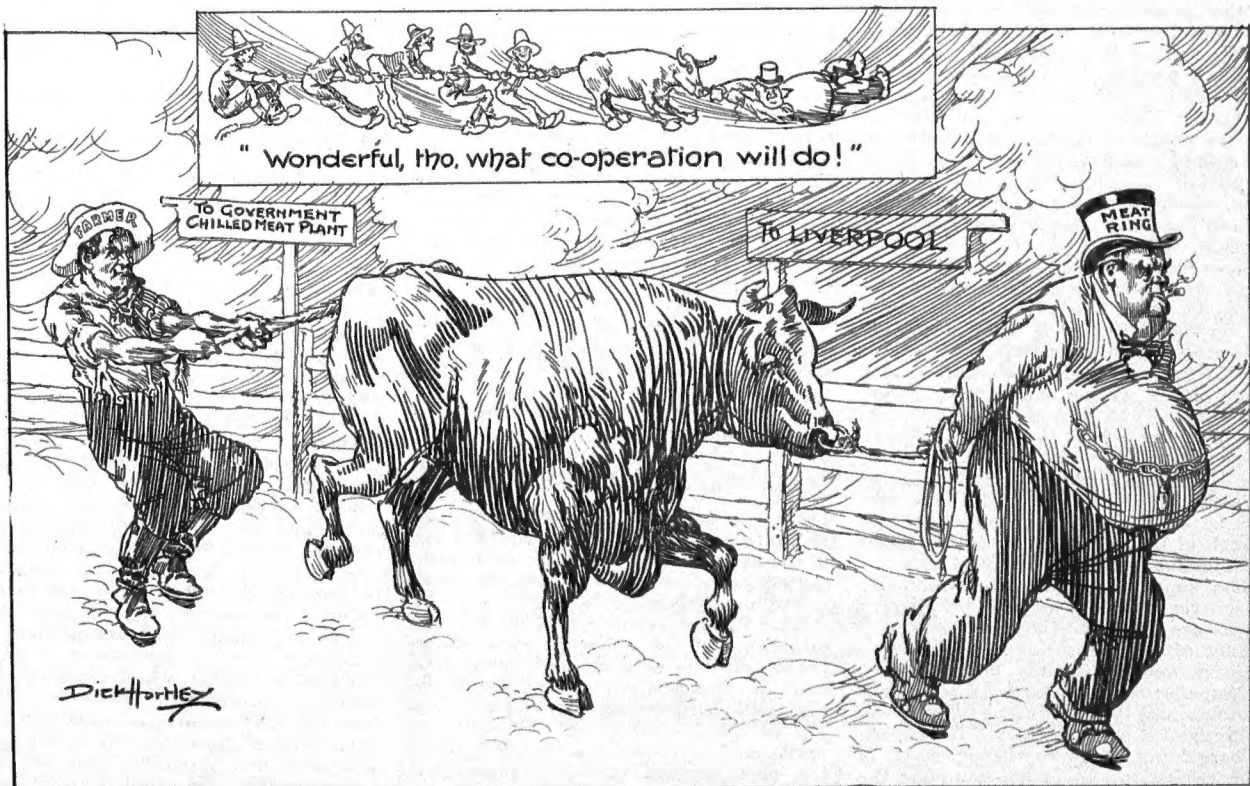
Expansion not Cause

I have spoken to several in connection with it and the argument that I have received from each one was that it was because of the great internal expansion throughout this country. When I first heard that argument, I thought perhaps there was a good deal to it, but when I looked into the records of other countries

that were expanding and going ahead practically on a par with Canada, I found the condition altogether different. Instead of the productions of the Argentine Republic, New Zealand and Australia going down from year to year as ours are, they are going up. They are exporting more of their farm products than ever each year. The Argentine Republic is expanding just as fast as we are if not a good deal faster.

In 1868, 11,667 immigrants arrived on their shores; in 1895, 125,205; and in 1907, 329,122. So you see they are getting quite as many immigrants, if not more, than we are in Canada. They exported in 1887, 13,185,000 bushels of wheat, and in 1907 they exported 86,360,000 bushels. Their exportation of wheat is practically on a par with ours. We find that in 1900 they exported wool to the extent of 101,113 tons. That shows that they have gone into sheep breeding, and in 1907, the exportation of wool had increased to 154,818 tons. Instead of their being the same as we are in Canada, instead of the exportation of sheep and wool going down year after year, the exportation of sheep and wool from the Argentine Republic is going up year after year. I wish to speak particularly in connection with the cattle trade of the Argentine Republic. We find that they have two systems of shipping their cattle. They ship some on the hoof and some in a frozen state. In 1900 they exported 66,496 head of cattle; in 1903, 249,000; and in 1906, 509,112. That shows in my opinion, that they must have some persons in the Argentine Republic, who are looking after the interest of the great producing population of that country. In Australia, our sister colony, they are expanding too. They are developing their country according to population as fast as we are. They exported of beef, in 1906, 294,392 quarters; in 1907, 303,114, and in 1909, 390,626, showing a gradual increase all the time

Continued on page 10



The Livestock Man's Difficulty and Opportunity

Prize Essay

By John E. Sirrett, Neepawa, Man.

This Essay was awarded the Prize of \$15 as the second best essay written by the Students of the Manitoba Agricultural College of the First and Second Years.

Co-operation, or the combined action of members, is undoubtedly one of the circumstances which promote the productivity of labor. The truth of this statement is so self evident, as to need no demonstration. Indeed, it may be truthfully said that in a countless number of employments the product of labor, is, up to a certain point, directly proportional to such mutual assistance as is rendered amongst the workmen, and it does not, we think, require a very great mental exertion to enable one to see that if we never helped each other, even in the most simple operations, our condition would hardly be superior to that of the wild animals; we would in general require our utmost exertions to procure a living. The principle involved would seem to lie at the very basis of industrial civilization and to permeate all the activities of man. We pay regards to it in the simple walks of life, e.g., it is quite obvious that two men working together would do more of a certain kind of work, than four, or four times four, each of whom should work alone, and our large factories with their remarkable cases of what is called "Division of Labor" do but furnish us with the modern extension of the same idea.

Having observed that the extensive operation of this principle has had many beneficial results in the commercial world generally the thinking farmers of Western Canada are endeavoring to make a broader application of it to his particular line of business, and while admitting that agriculture is not susceptible of so great a division of occupation as many branches of manufactures, because its different operations cannot possibly be simultaneous, i.e., one man cannot be always ploughing and another always sowing, etc., we nevertheless fail to see why in certain cases of production and distribution agriculturists should not join their hands, and by conducting a larger enterprise secure for themselves some of the gain to be derived from production and distribution on a large scale. As well as producing an inferior article and at a greater cost because of his working on a small scale, our farmer is obliged (because he has only a small quantity) to depend for the carrying of his produce to the consumer to a class, called the middlemen who, for a consideration, first gather together the various articles of produce and then distribute them according to the dictates of the market or the demand for such commodities. The middleman is undoubtedly a very useful member of society, but, being human, he is prone to overestimate the value of his services and exact too high a price for them. This, of course, tends to lessen the profits of the producer and raise the cost of living to the consumer. How to obviate this difficulty, is the chief problem which we as farmers are interested in, and for which co-operation offers the solution.

Since dairying has already in many parts of the world come under the control of co-operative societies, with results far surpassing the most sanguine expectations of their promoters, we believe the advantages to be realized by such organizations will be more vividly before the minds of our readers by our endeavoring to place before them a description of a co-operative dairy as they are actually operated than proceeding in an argumentative way, and the inference will be clear that what applies to this branch of industry will, with the proper modification, apply to many others.

The superiorities of the co-operative dairy over the home and the proprietary dairies are similar to those of the factory system of manufacturing over domestic industry and are mainly of two kinds. (1) Superior organization both as regards the obtaining of raw material and the handling of it in the factory. (2) Superior bargaining power in the purchase of dairy equipment on the one hand and the disposing of the finished article on the other.

Modern dairying is essentially a machine industry. The plant consists of up-to-date machinery for making butter by the "centrifugal" process, with the proper accommodation for the same, and is driven by mechanical power, usually steam. The cost of a fair sized dairy including motive power, will be somewhere between three and seven thousand dollars.

The process of operation is somewhat as follows:

Each morning the milk is brought in from the farm into the dairy yard, and after a sample of each supplier's milk has been taken for testing purposes, is poured into large tanks. The milk is then separated at pasteurising temperature. The skim milk (about seventy-five per cent. of the whole weight) being returned to the farmer for cattle food. The cream which remains with the exception, perhaps, of a small quantity reserved for the local consumption as cream is ripened in large vats, and then conducted along cooling pipes so as to reach the churn at a suitable temperature. When the resulting butter and butter milk are taken from the churn, the butter

economies of concentrated production will be out-weighed by the dearth and the irregularity of transport, for it is necessary that the milk should be sent in each morning. To obviate this difficulty auxiliary dairies can be established, to perform the preliminary process of separating the skim milk from the cream, which is despatched to the central creamery. By this device the milk is treated while still fresh, and the more valuable extract, which only represents one-fourth of the bulk of the milk, can bear the comparatively reduced cost of long distance transport, from which it incurs no damage. As an auxiliary costs, at most two thousand dollars to build, it is within the scope of a poorer association. If its trade grows it can be connected with an independent creamery.

These auxiliaries exist in most countries. In Ireland the first was established in 1895 and in 1896 there were seventy with a total membership of over ten thousand. They are rarest in France although they occur frequently among the cheese societies in the Hautes Alpes.

The disposing is really the important point to be discussed under the heading of "Superiority of bargaining power." Produce cannot consistently demand a high price unless it is of a high quality. But produce of high quality may fetch unremunerative prices, if the shippers have an imperfect knowledge of the special needs of the market or if their contract with the consumer is obstructed by the interposition of unnecessary middlemen. Moreover, even when satisfactory relations are established with the consumer, the producer may fail to profit by it, if they are efficient in

quality of milk from which it is made. The private concern cannot concentrate the milk raising at one central point and supervise the farmers, as it can supervise its butter operatives. All it can do when poor milk is sent in, is to pay a lower price for it. But the co-operative society which combines both functions, is interested in telling its members how to raise better milk, because not only as a butter factory, does it require good material for its factory, but also, as a society of farmers, it desires that the milk shall fetch a good price. Both the co-operative society and the firm are trading bodies, and they will not pay the farmers more than the milk is worth. But, whereas the firm's remedy is to punish the farmers, by the payment of lower prices, the societies remedy is to educate them so that they may command high ones.

Secondly, while the price paid by the proprietary concern for the milk is the full measure of the farmer's remuneration, the price paid the co-operative dairy may be only the first instalment. The latter for convenience sake usually pays the same price as its rivals, but it may also from motives of prudence pay part of this price in the form of an enlarged dividend at the end of the year.

Thirdly, even were the actual surplus calculated in full, this would not necessarily be equivalent to the differential loss which the farmers would have suffered, if there had been no co-operative dairies there at all. For example, in Denmark, where there are a few proprietary, besides a large number of co-operative dairies, the former are practically forced to keep their milk price at least up to the level of the latter's. However, it is interesting to note the following estimate of the pecuniary superiority of the co-operative dairy.

"In the Chantes and Poitou, the establishment of the co-operative dairies has raised the price of milk by three-fifths of a cent per litre above that previously paid by the proprietary dairies. On each cow per year, the average yield being in this district, one thousand nine hundred litres, the total increase of returns amounts to nearly twelve dollars.

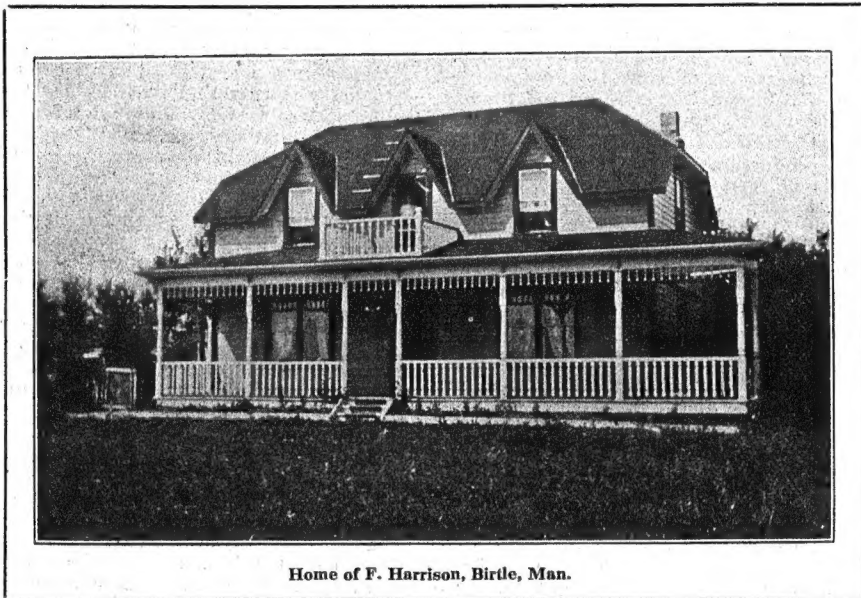
"Besides, in addition to better payments, the members of the co-operative dairy, receive back the by-products—skim milk and butter milk for feeding purposes. Whether these are returned free or sold at a fixed price, the supplying farmers derive the benefit.

"Finally, and this sums up the other advantages, co-operation makes a connected unity of the farmer's work. Along with other forms of co-operative societies, the dairy forms a centre about which the small farmer can systematize and co-ordinate his farming and makes a channel through which improvements can be reached."

LANDS SOLD WELL

The greatest sale of school lands in the history of the West, which closed last week at Medicine Hat, shows the faith the people of southeastern Alberta have in their soil, for by far the greater part of the 76,000 acres which were sold was bought by farmers who have been settled for several years on the homesteads, etc., in the vicinity of the school lands which they bought. The prices ranged much higher than was expected, for although the average was \$13.22 per acre, many outlying sections were bought by ranchers for grazing purposes at the upset price of \$7 an acre. Eliminate the land located forty and fifty miles from existing or prospective railroads and the price would be considered something remarkable, averaging in the neighborhood of from \$25 to \$30 an acre. The parcels along the Crow's Nest railway and out through the area which is being put under irrigation by the Southern Alberta Land Company appeared most in demand and the bidding on them was very lively, some of the land being run up to \$30 an acre. A large number of the parcels to the West of the city along the C. P. R. main line also brought unusually high prices. The Southern Alberta Land Company were the heaviest purchasers, picking up 16,000 acres at the close of the sale.

Gifford Pinchot still upholds the Pinchot dignity by doing the best he can in aiding conservation plans as a private citizen.



Home of F. Harrison, Bird, Man.

milk is sucked down by pumps and led away along the pipes to be pasteurised and returned to the farmer, also for cattle food. At first, both in Ireland and Denmark, the farmers grumbled because their buttermilk was not so valuable as before, not realising that this decrease was more than compensated by the complete extraction of the more valuable butter material. Lastly the butter passes into the finishing room, where it is rolled, salted and packed. By noon the work of the dairy is at an end. The whole process occupying but a few hours, is thus one which depends for its excellence on a combination of expert direction and good machinery.

The advantages of the centrifugal over the old hand process, are thus summed up by a French writer. "First, more butter for a given quantity of milk. Under the old process from 30-34 litres of milk were required to produce one kilogram of butter, where as under the new process only 20-24 litres are required. Second, is the butter quality. The butter has no impurities and is not damaged by the touch of hands. Third, better use of the by-products. The skim milk being better preserved than before, is more useful for cattle food."

The indispensable condition for the establishment of a co-operative dairy is the existence of a sufficient number of cows in the district, or the assurance that an immediate deficiency in this line can be quickly made up. The farmers must not live so far from the dairy that the milk supplies cannot be conveyed fresh each morning to the receiving centres. If they live too far away the

transport and packing. The latter is especially important in the butter transport, for if the casks are not properly air-tight, the butter, though of a high grade when manufactured, may have lost half of its value when it reaches the consumer, scientific packing and regular dispatch of a uniform quantity and quality, can only be achieved by large scale organizations.

In the perfection of marketing conditions, Denmark is the model for all other countries. Practically all the butter of their co-operative dairies is exported through nine export federations. Of this output about ninety-eight per cent. goes to Great Britain, the whole of which is shipped from two Danish ports, Esbjerg and Copenhagen, to five British ports, Grimsby, Hull, Parkeston, Newcastle and Leith. Export to a single distant market through a few big channels is obviously a condition of affairs favorable to the attainment of the highest economies.

We have considered the easily demonstrable superiority of the co-operative dairy and its marketing organization over the small isolated home dairy selling to middlemen. It is even more necessary to measure the difference to the farmer between his position as a member of a co-operative dairy and his position as milk supplier to an organization of which he is not a member, whether that organization be an ordinary public or private firm, or a dairy-owning consumer's wholesale. The co-operative form is more beneficial and more profitable, and for these reasons:—First, the excellence of a country's butter, depends primarily on the

Protection: The Curse of Canada

(Third Article)

By J. A. Stevenson

"The System of Protection which is maintained by the Government, that is to say by levying tribute upon the people, not for the legitimate expenses of the government, but for the private and privileged classes, should be condemned without qualification."—Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

A rising nation has a natural temptation to add new branches to its industry. But a man does not keep a carriage until he can afford it. He hires at a livery stable. So there are certain stages in the career of a nation when it simply cannot afford the luxury of a great volume of manufacturing industries. The theory advanced for the establishment is that a community can find the most profitable use for the increase of its capital and population in this direction. But Canada is today able to utilize all the population and capital which comes to her doors in her natural development, including, of course, the various enterprises connected with it, like lumbering and railway construction. But the more important question is whether, granting that industrialism is economically profitable for Canada at our present stage, it is advisable from a social and national point of view.

The evils of an extensive industrial system are deplorably visible in the great cities of Britain and the United States and no one who has any acquaintance with them, would desire to see them repeated in Canada. But we are on the high-road to faithfully reproduce them and already in our eastern manufacturing cities there are ominous signs of the rise of slum districts inhabited by the poorer class of artisans which the factory system creates. Protection is really a policy of state socialism and it should be carried to its logical conclusion. If the state by its action persists in guaranteeing a certain profit to the manufacturers, it should simultaneously reserve the right to exercise a certain control over their policy and methods. The worst dangers of industrialism in other lands are known, and it is a manifest duty to guard against them in Canada. The authorities should say to the manufacturer: "Mr. Manufacturer, we are providing you with certain profits by legislative actions and we will impose certain conditions. You will pay your employees a certain rate of wages and fix certain hours of labor. You must not build your factory in the centre of a crowded city where your friends have real estate to sell, but away in a country district near a river with water power where cheap land is available. You must not crowd your buildings together and create congested areas. Also, you must provide a sufficient space that each of your workmen can have a decent cottage surrounded by a garden and live in clean, healthy surroundings."

By such a policy as this, industrialism will be shorn of most of its blacker traits. We have seen a continuous effort to attract manufactures to the city of Winnipeg by bringing cheap power from the Winnipeg River, and every real estate agent in the city has a site available for the prospective factories. The real policy of a sane community would be to ordain that each manufacturing concern should buy one hundred acres in the vicinity of the Winnipeg River even though the price of real estate in Winnipeg dropped as a result of the policy. Speculation in that district could be guarded against by state purchase.

But, instead of such a policy, not a vestige of control exists and we are proceeding in the attempt to scatter factories at intervals in our most congested districts where the high rents make it impossible for the workmen to live except under the poorest of conditions. Protection is the twin sister of socialism and the policy of the recently elected Australian labor party is proving this to the world. Similar developments will ensue in all protected countries and labor will demand a fixed and definite share in the profits which the tariff, established by the suffrages of the electors, enables capital to secure. The final outcome will be socialism, pure and simple. And individualism must cease to be an effective creed in a country which persistently pursues a protective policy.

We say that we are proud of our manufactures and take great credit in them as a nation. These manufactures are not ours. They belong to a select ring of

favoured capitalists, often aliens, whom we have authorised to rob the community. If manufactures are a necessity to the national life let them be a national institution and be run as a state department like the Post Office. The present tariff system, as far as the state is concerned, is a game of "Heads you win, tails I lose." If the industry fails, the community which paid the tariff tax for its establishment loses; but if it is prosperous, only the tariff beneficiaries reap the profits. My contention is that the state might as well secure the profits for itself as for a few selfish individuals. A country which repressed its industrial system and devoted the bulk of its energies to agriculture, would, in the march of time find itself infinitely stronger and healthier than a rival which pursued an opposite policy. It would probably be superior in the morals, physique and intelligence of its people; it might not contain the same quantity of people; but their higher quality would amply compensate, and quality counts more than quantity in a nation's history because quality means sooner or later the presence of great men.

By all means let us cultivate and foster such industries as are suitable to the country. Such industries as tanning, meat packing, the beet sugar industry, and others, ought to obtain a firm foothold in Canada and deserve every encouragement. But we should cease to subsidize manufactures of pearl buttons and peppermints. The truth is that the industries which are naturally suitable to the country will flourish of their own accord, even under Free Trade, but such as are totally artificial even under the strictest protection can only enjoy a transient prosperity. Let us too, take an ample advantage of the presence of water power in large quantities in the country. Electricity manufactured from water power is obviously destined to play a large part in the industrial life of the future and its possibilities in the Dominion ought to secure for us the same advantages as the existence of vast coal areas near the sea gave Great Britain at an earlier date. The manufacture of paper out of pulp wood is a natural industry for this country; it must always pay to use this raw material on the spot. Free Trade in paper with the United States would see the establishment of enormous paper industries all over Canada, and it would pay the country to sacrifice some of our hot-house manufactures on the altar of reciprocity with our southern neighbor towards this end. The milling industry too, is almost in a similar position. The real situation is that we are deliberately stunting the development of our great natural industries for the benefit of others which are absolutely unnatural.

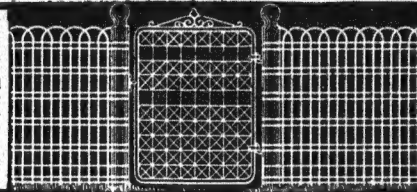
England was only able to establish her industries with the aid of capital accumulated by the landed interests, and the United States borrowed vast sums from the savings of England's land owners to assist in her development, where, before we have really begun our agricultural development, we are attempting to divert an enormous proportion of the capital which ought to be destined for it, to force the growth of an industrial system, and the process is a piece of national folly. It is the height of absurdity for us to waste our capital and energies on industries for which the raw material has to be brought from distant lands, and some of our prime errors in this direction will be discussed in the next article.

GRAIN MAN HELD

H. R. Lyon, of Minneapolis, head of the Lyon Elevator Company, and interested in several other corporations, was detained in New York Tuesday on a charge of smuggling two pearl necklaces, a brooch and a gold watch. Mr. Lyon is one of the best known grain men in Minneapolis.

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Western Agricultural Problems

(Continued from Page 7)

while our exportation is going in the opposite direction.

Favors Manufacturers

I claim that the interest of this present government is particularly favorable to the manufacturers. I have shown how the exportation of farm products is going down from year to year, but when we look at the exportation of the manufactured article we find it going up from year to year. In 1900, \$14,222,000 worth of the manufactured goods were exported from Canada; in 1905, \$21,191,000 and in 1909, \$28,957,000, showing a gradual increase all the time. If the great expansion of our country was eating up the extra products of the farm, why should not this great expansion eat up and take the surplus manufactured goods that we are producing in this country? I claim that this is a very serious state of affairs.

Canada on the Cheap

France spends \$9,200,000 each year in the interest of agriculture; Australia, \$9,270,000; Hungary, \$9,400,000; the United States, \$10,000,000; Russia, \$25,280,000; Japan, \$3,750,000, and all poor Canada can afford to spend on agriculture is a paltry \$657,000 a year. France has 71 experimental farms, Germany has 80, Australia 61, the United States 60, Russia has 101, and Canada has 6 or 7. I hold that in an agricultural country like this, the agriculture department should be one of the greatest spending departments of the government and its efforts to promote the welfare of the agriculturists of the country and to extend our trade. Now, I ask the minister of agriculture to give me his special attention, while I refer to the question of experimental farms. Let me remind him that there is only one experimental farm in the whole province of Manitoba, and that is situated at Brandon, so that in order that the farmers of that province may obtain the object lessons in scientific farming which the minister has referred to, they have to travel long distances to Brandon, and lose a great deal of their valuable time. It may be said that to the majority of the farmers of Manitoba the experimental farm at Brandon is useless. I trust the minister will see his way to establish other such farms in Manitoba without delay.

Western Combines

Let me for a moment direct the attention of the minister to the combines existing in Western Canada. In the little town of Mowbray, in 1908, the elevators handled over 300,000 bushels of wheat, but last spring a spur railway was built across the line into North Dakota, and an elevator erected there, with the result that last year instead of handling 300,000 bushels on the Canadian side there were only 100,000 bushels handled, while the United States elevator handled 300,000 bushels. Our farmers took their grain across the line and shipped it in bond back into Canada to the lake ports, and by pursuing this course they received from 13 to 14 cents per bushel more for their grain than had they dealt in Canada.

Let me tell the minister of agriculture also that, whereas, in the province of Manitoba, along the boundary line the land is worth only \$20 or \$25 and in some cases \$30 an acre; right across on the American side on account of the better treatment which is accorded the farmers in North Dakota, the land is worth from \$40 to \$50 an acre.

Then, with regard to the beef industry I might remind the minister that he has been asked many times to investigate the beef industry of the United States, Australia and the Argentine Republic, but he has always refused or neglected to do so. I represent a mixed farming community and last year we shipped 512 cars of cattle to the city of Winnipeg. I know numbers of farmers in my constituency who always in the past have kept from fifty to seventy-five and one hundred head of cattle, but these men are selling out their herds and going out of business because the combines are robbing them of every dollar they should make. It goes without saying that the farmers must keep stock in order in order to keep up the standard of their land, and if the cattle

industry goes, so much the worse for general farming. There were 110,000 head of cattle shipped to the city of Winnipeg last year and all the farmers could get from the beef combine in that city was an average of \$3.76 per hundred weight, while at the same time the average price for similar cattle in Chicago was \$6.27 per 100 pounds. There must be something wrong with the cattle trade when such a condition exists. In 1907 the Manitoba government appointed a commission to look into the conditions of the beef trade in Manitoba, and they found that on each beast the farmer raised in that country he lost \$5.80, that the retail dealers made an average profit of \$13.60, and the abattoir men—in other words the great beef combine in Winnipeg—made \$23.10 per head. The public abattoir in Montreal charges \$1 for killing, so we may infer there was a clear profit of \$22 per head to the abattoir owners, or the beef combine in Manitoba.

The Meat Combine

With 110,000 head of cattle going in, the meat combine in Winnipeg took out of the producers, between \$1,000,000 and \$2,000,000 more than they should have done. Is it any wonder that the producers are quitting? The combine is simply driving them out of business. The drovers from North Dakota come across to Manitoba and buy cattle and drive them across the line and pay duty, which I think is 25 per cent. Alberta is the finest country in the world for producing beef and pork, but the combine is driving the producer out of Alberta. Mr. Paddy Burns, the beef king of the country, says that in five years Alberta will be importing beef and pork, because the producers there will not be raising enough to supply the demand. I would like to read to you what the Edmonton News of February 19th, 1910, says:

"One of the most important matters before the people of Alberta, is that of chilled meat. It is absolutely essential to the prosperity of the province, both in town and country, that the value of our flocks and herds should not only be maintained but increased, and there never was a more opportune time than now to strengthen the hands of the farmer and stock raiser in the production of beef and mutton. "It is roughly computed that the average price of first-class beef for the last three years has been from three to three and one-half cents on foot, hardly a paying proposition to the stock raiser. The future average would not be at all likely to go over three and one-half cents per pound. This is a most unsatisfactory state of affairs when we consider our many and great natural advantages.

"What seems to be mostly required is a staple and ready market for live stock the year around. This can only be obtained by cold storage and chilled meat exportation. By this latter method not only would the grower obtain a better price for his beef cattle but the markets would be steady and such as he could depend on. It would be a fairly safe estimate to make that good, well fed cattle could be sustained in price at 5 cents per pound and would seldom go if ever below that mark. The difference between selling a good three-year-old steer of, say 1200 pounds weight, between three cents and five cents per pound is \$36 in one case, \$60 in the other. A difference of \$24.

"Counting the cost of rearing, attention and feed, three-year-old steers sold at three cents per pound represent in most cases a deficit, while if the same animals were sold at 4½ cents even, or 5 cents and over, they represent a healthy state of trade and are a source of profit to their owners who are encouraged to go on and bring others into the business.

"The extra money earned will not only benefit the producer, but will also be found circulating in all branches of trade and will be a benefit to the whole community."

The Chilled Meat Trade

This is the condition in Alberta and the same conditions prevail in Saskatchewan, and I am told they are almost as bad in Eastern Canada. Now the Manitoba government has offered \$50,000 towards the establishment of a public abattoir in the city of Winnipeg, and while this is in the right direction, I claim that it does not go far enough. What we want in Manitoba is something to relieve the conditions in the whole province, and not merely for the city of Winnipeg. While we recognize the importance of the city of Winnipeg, it is not of very much importance when it comes to the producing of wheat, therefore, what we want is something broader, something that will relieve the situation throughout the whole province of Manitoba. The government of Alberta is also talking of going into the abattoir business and there is no doubt but that in the course of time the province of Saskatchewan will have to follow in the same direction, because, as I have said, it will be impossible to keep up the productiveness of the farms of Western Canada if we do not keep stock on the land. I think each province should only control the abattoirs of that province.

Continued on Page 30

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Organizing Southern Alberta

*Mr. Tregillus, Vice-president U.F.A., together with his son
and Mr. Swift, tell the farmers of the Elevator Graft
and the Benefits of Co-operation*

It has occurred to me that an account of a journey through a portion of this province taken by Mr. Swift, manager of the Calgary office of the Grain Growers' Grain Company, my son and myself, and some impressions that were received during the time that we were there, might interest the readers of THE GUIDE.

We were billed to speak at Cowley on the 18th of May, and in order to be there at the time arranged, 2.30, we had to leave Calgary the previous afternoon, stay overnight at Macleod, and leave by the 5 o'clock a. m. train of that day. After arriving at Cowley we spent the morning in looking over the surrounding country, visited the pure bred stock farm of Mr. R. Machin, who was able to demonstrate to us the possibilities of dairying, as well as grain growing in Cowley district. His beautiful herd of Holsteins showed from their condition and well developed udders unmistakable evidence that dairying can be profitably followed. I understand that Mr. Drury and others have discovered that agricultural conditions and unequalled markets in the Crow's Nest offer opportunities not to be disregarded in this direction.

Our meeting in the afternoon was held in the Parish Hall, adjoining the church and was well attended. Mr. Buchanan, who is president of the union, occupied the chair. After the secretary, Mr. Kemmis, had read the minutes of the previous meeting, and matters of business which were pressing, dealt with, I was asked to speak and was followed by Mr. Swift and Mr. John Herron, M. P. The meeting was then thrown open for discussion and those who came to talk had an equally good opportunity to learn. Those taking part showed a grasp of the questions discussed that must have been helpful to everyone, and such meetings must be profitable. The elevator question so forcibly presented by Mr. Swift was well handled by the audience and a resolution passed, which will appear in the secretary's report. In the course of my remarks I pointed out how little had been done by the House of Commons at Ottawa during the past session for agriculture, that while millions for railways, millions for canals, millions for war, millions for power projects, had been voted, only thousands had been given to agriculture and its advancement notwithstanding the difficulty there is at the present time for agriculture to keep pace with the demands made upon it and also the fact that the Co-operative Bills had been killed from lack of support by those who should protect the interests of the farmer. Mr. John Herron, M. P., explained that he was occupied on committee work when this matter was before the House and had no opportunity of becoming fully acquainted with it. He also told us that many measures were brought in and filed, with the express purpose of keeping others out. The promoters had no intention whatever of bringing them through. Mr. Herron stated he was glad to see the farmers taking such an interest direct in legislation affecting their own interests and assured the meeting that as a farmer, he would take an active interest in any matter that was brought to his notice, as necessary to their welfare and hoped the farmers in the constituency would keep him well posted. After the meeting we remained in Cowley till the late train to Pincher, and then by bus to Pincher Creek. Being dark we could not see the trail, but had sufficient evidence that some work on it would be a great improvement, although it was a decided help to a sluggish liver. We remained in Pincher Creek and were fetched the next day by Mr. T. D. Mansfield and driven to Fishburn, some sixteen miles, and the town hall was fairly well filled with an intelligent and interested gathering of farmers, who recognize the importance of organization and co-operation and are thoroughly in earnest about it. Mr. W. Marcellus occupied the chair and the meeting was brought to a close all too soon, but we had another meeting at Twin Buttes that night and a drive over wet trails of some twenty miles, not to mention the fact that some refreshment was needed to keep up steam.

We arrived at Twin Buttes about eight o'clock, thanks to Mr. Chas. H. Harvey, who drove us from Fishburn with his faithful team of sorrels. It was a lovely drive right up to the foot of the Rockies and a real treat to get through such magnificent country under such favorable conditions. Mr. Swift was afraid we should be driven right into the mountains but Mr. Harvey managed to dodge them and landed us safely. We had driven something like forty miles and held a meeting as well, between 12.30 and 8 o'clock.

We were most hospitably entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Hillyear, and they certainly had an opportunity of seeing men in earnest. We did good justice to the good things provided and with a feeling of peace and good will to all men we repaired to the schoolhouse, where we found sixteen farmers from the sparsely settled district waiting for us. We started the meeting at once. Mr. E. J. Hillyear being asked to preside. I was the first speaker and as Mr. Swift was suffering from a cold and sore throat, we put on our reserve man, and my son had his first chance to address a farmers' meeting. At the close of the speaking and discussion the most South-westerly union of Alberta was established and with the enthusiasm manifested, it is safe to predict a bright future of usefulness for Twin Buttes Union, although its birth was a little later than some of the more fortunate ones.

After a most enjoyable and refreshing night's rest (Mr. Harvey and Mr. Swift being entertained by Mr. E. Hillyear, my son and I at Mr. E. J. Hillyear's) we started for our next appointment which was at "Robert Kerr" and we arrived there at noon, Mr. Harvey still driving us. We found Mr. Pearson at his gate, which was wide open, waiting for us, and Mrs. Pearson quite prepared for us. We were impressed with her kind thoughtfulness.

We learned here that although our friend Mr. Swift had found a remarkably fine appetite on the way, he had entirely lost his voice and we were rather alarmed, as there were two meetings ahead of us that day. I explained to Mrs. Pearson the position, which was rather interesting. Mr. Swift is from the Emerald Isle and through the loss of his voice could not speak Irish, and Mrs. Pearson who came from Sweden could not speak much English. But when she appreciated the situation she did all that woman could do, to relieve our friend, and it was pathetic to watch this kind hearted lady, nursing back to health this full sized Irishman, over six feet tall. We discovered that when Mr. Swift lost his appetite his voice was restored and thanks to Mrs. Pearson he was able to address the meeting at "Robert Kerr"; his last dose consisted of two raw eggs and that did the trick; we most gratefully acknowledge the kindness that wrought such a wonderful change for the better.

After the meeting at Robert Kerr (presided over by Mr. Hescott) Mr. Marcellus who had driven over from Fishburn to fetch us, drove us to Brocket where we were to have been met by Mr. Glass of Summer View at six o'clock, but so fleet of foot were Mr. Marcellus' team that we were there before Mr. Glass, who arrived a few minutes later, he then put on such good speed that we were at his home in Summer View by eight o'clock. Mrs. and Miss Glass now took us in hand and after repeating Mrs. Pearson's prescription for Brother Swift, who had again become "spachless" we repaired to the school house where we found an audience, consisting mainly of young men, who from their deep interest and earnest questions were evidently determined to know all we could tell them about the advantages of organization and co-operation and to know what has been done on the "elevator" and other questions. We were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Glass that night, and the next morning our host drove us to Pincher Creek. We all came away with pleasant memories of Summer View, the happy home of a prosperous agriculturalist.

Continued on page 23

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RE TERMINALS

Editor GUIDE:—Mr. Castle's report on the terminal elevator investigation shows a very serious state of grain manipulation and a gross outrage on the Grain Growers' of the three Western provinces. No wonder that Manitoba wheat is not fetching the highest price on the British market when the stuff shipped there as Manitoba Hard has from one and one-half to three per cent. dirt and frosted grain, wild oats, etc., in it. We farmers, too, know to our bitter cost what grade we get if we ship this sort of stuff and Mr. Horn grades it. If we get a No. 3 we are fortunate. More likely a No. 4 is what we would get.

But there is another view of this that the association must look into and probe to the bottom. Some five years ago, Mr. Horn gave an address at the Grain Growers' Convention at Brandon on the grading system, and said most positively that he considered that the present grading system, under him, was about as near perfection as human ingenuity could make it and has since repeated the statement publicly. Now the grading at Winnipeg, when it is farmers' wheat, is done thoroughly enough. That our own pocket books show. The grading at Port Arthur and Fort William is also done under Mr. Horn's department. How is it that farmers' wheat at Winnipeg is graded under a microscope, but according to Mr. Castle's report it must be done in the dark, or by blind men at the terminals. Perhaps the old saying applies at the Fort William end, that there are none so blind as those who do not want to see. Mr. Horn said most positively that there was no mixing east of Winnipeg and Mr. Castle has also made this statement both publicly and privately. Mr. John Millar, chairman of the Royal Grain Commission, and a general champion of the grain trade, has made this statement, and in some of the letters he wrote attacking Mr. Partridge and Mr. McKenzie and others, he was offering to bet all kinds of money that he would pay if it could be proven that the grain was tampered with in transit, after leaving Winnipeg. He used to point to the conclusive fact to him that there was no complaints as to Mr. Horn's grading and that the buyers on the other side were getting all they paid for. Perhaps they were. If so they were getting a mighty poor article and paying a poor price, though no doubt full value, for what they were getting. Now the statement has been made at hundreds of Grain Growers' meetings for the last three years, that the wheat that went to Liverpool was not within 5 or 10 cents of the value that it should be, and now comes Mr. Castle's report that proves this statement. Now it is up to the executive of the association to watch carefully Mr. Castle's action in this matter, and see if these sharpers at the terminal elevators who have succeeded in giving our grand Western wheat a black eye, in the Liverpool market, and have depreciated the price of all our grain by so doing, who have stolen by these actions of mixing and have now been caught in the act, will be prosecuted by Mr. Castle or if he will compromise with them as has been done so often with the managers of the line elevators when cases have been brought before him and he has simply ordered them to return part of the plunder to the farmer and let the matter drop. The farmers of the West have lost on grades through the terminal mixing system, over \$1,000,000 this season alone, and what they have lost in the last

fifteen years is a staggerer—more than enough, without doubt, to buy all the elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur, pay all expenses, and pay the board bill of the leading officials of these companies in a government building for the rest of their life. I note in the report that it is expected that there will be great difficulty in sustaining these charges. That means that they will get off with a caution not to be caught again. Now, this matter has been brought before the inspection department before, and I am told that the deputy inspector has suspended men in one of these elevators previously for this mixing business. He just laid him off for a day and his pay went on no doubt as before. A very severe punishment and no doubt did much to stop the practice. However, let the executive watch Mr. Castle and see that he hands out justice in proportion to the magnitude of the offence. The cancelling of the license is not enough, as their legal friends will easily get around that little matter. Punish the managers, and fine, and if possible imprison them and see that they be not allowed to work this game in the same or another elevator for the rest of their lives. In fact, expel them from the grain business. Anyway it will be good evidence to put up to Messrs. Laurier, Graham and Fielding when they make their summer trip to the West this year and should make the taking over

of the elevators cost less as they would not have to buy a closed terminal elevator—there being lots of storage in the running ones, and with the Consolidated and the Empire out of business there will be that many less elevators for the government to take over.

Just in this connection I note by the newspapers that there are from three to four country elevators a week burning right along. How is it that THE GUIDE does not mention it. They know it; they have the grain trade journals on file. Strange that there should be so many line elevators burning just now that government ownership is being talked up and that most of the grain is out. It would be of interest to make a note of which companies are losing these elevators or if they are confined to two companies only. Of course there is no suspicion of foul play in these fires. It is the usual reason—a hot box. And as some of the companies are apparently in a hot box, perhaps these fires are transmitted by wireless.

T. W. KNOWLES.

Emerson, April 30, 1910.

THE GOLDEN RULE

Editor GUIDE:—I may say I value your paper very much, and the articles that appear in it are of the utmost importance to every farmer. The market reports are very valuable. You are working along right lines and if we could only get the "Golden Rule" written in men's hearts, what a different world this would be.

JOHN TEMPLETON.

Austin, Man.

WHO PAYS THE TARIFF.

Editor, GUIDE:—I am of opinion that the protective tariff is simply a process of bleeding the consumer to fatten the manufacturer.

It destroys free competition and thus compels the user of commodities to pay a higher price for an inferior article.

It is urged as an argument in support of protection that the foreigner pays the tariff; yet we find that the binder which costs \$160 here in the west can be purchased for \$105 in England. This is

a difference of \$55 in favor of the importers.

There is a protective tariff of 30 per cent. on woollens. This in a country where the temperature is down to zero several months in the year. Who pays the tariff? The people who wear the woollens. Who gets the extra 30 cents on the dollar? The manufacturers.

Some people talk glibly about patriotism in connection with this matter, but surely it is more patriotic to buy foreign manufactured goods, for in that case the amount of the tariff will go into the Dominion exchequer.

What about home industries? If home industries cannot maintain their position without putting a tax on the people they ought to go out of business and those engaged in them try something else. It is wrong to tax the many to support the few. "The greater good of the greater number" ought to prevail, as it is supposed to do in this democratic country. If other countries can supply us with other commodities cheaper than we can make them ourselves, let us turn to the production of whatever nature has decreed that we can produce cheaper than others. Then let there be free exchange of the commodities each can produce in the greatest abundance.

This seems to me the natural law of production and distribution. To say that an industry needs to be nursed and spoonfed by means of tariffs and artificial interference with the natural laws of supply and demand is *prima facie* evidence that it is a weakling, unfit for existence.

As to work. I live on the banks of a river. For a time no lumber was obtainable nearer than 40 miles. I could hew a log to the required dimensions. That of course meant work, but I did not consider work such a great good that I would have thrown a sawn log—that had floated down the stream—back into the river because it robbed me of the work of hewing one for myself out of the round log.

This illustration is from Bastiat, although I have given it something of a local setting.

Yours for Unity and Progress,

UNITAS.

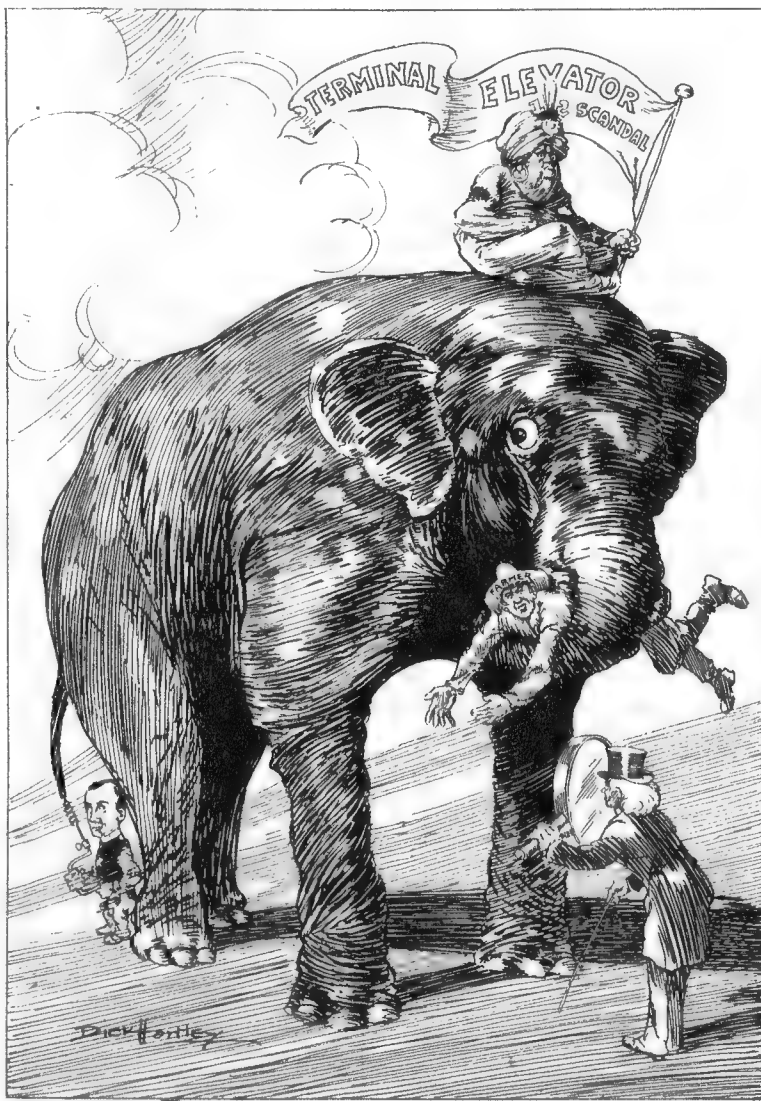
CHOOSING FARMERS' CANDIDATE.

Editor, GUIDE:—As you are aware, the farmers of this (Macleod) constituency have had a general convention and chosen a candidate to contest this riding at the forthcoming election. Right here I may say that this man, Mr. Patterson, will more than probably be elected by acclamation. As soon as the choice of the convention was known it was allowed by some of the best posted political men both in town and country, that he was an easy winner, no matter what opposition.

Farmers who before had been active Conservatives or active Liberals gracefully pledged themselves to support the choice of the convention. Mr. Patterson would make a good run under ordinary circumstances. He is a strong man personally. He is a man with a good character and reputation, has lived 25 or 30 years in this district and is well known. You can readily see, with the farmers joining hands and standing solid, that he will be our representative, and the folly of opposing him.

I will tell you how we went about it to accomplish what we have done. We first called a general meeting of the farmers. At this meeting we decided upon a system which we believed (and which proved to give satisfaction to the people of every portion of the constituency) would give the whole constituency fair representation at a convention.

The motion dealing with this reads:—"That one delegate be allowed for every 10 votes, or portion thereof, throughout the country and every 20 votes, or portion thereof, in the town of Macleod (this is the only town in the riding). You may say, where is the fairness here? Well, there were a number of citizens present who said they thought it was fair and the town people would be satisfied. However, there was a good deal of discussion, some holding that the town should be given the same representation as the country. But the motion carried on the argument that some of the country delegates lived 25 and 30 miles away. They said there were many things to prevent country delegates being present, such as unfavorable weather, bad roads, or



Laurier and Parrish both Investigating.

being busy seeding, etc. While on the other hand they held that the town delegates could reach the convention hall in a few minutes walk and would all be present. They summed up that there would be as many town as country delegates present under this regulation. It turned out alright, anyhow, as the town did not wish to send any delegates. I might add, I believe all the country delegates were present.

In accordance with regulations we appointed conveners for each polling division, who called meetings, made out lists of voters, and these meetings appointed their delegates. These delegates were not instructed to support any particular man or party, but left entirely free to use their judgment in voting for the best man up before the convention.

The constituency was all represented at the convention except the town of Macleod. Our town convener called his meeting, but very few put in an appearance, so few, that they said they did not wish to choose any delegates. There were different reasons for this action. Some said we were premature, others that our move wouldn't amount to anything. Some forgot all about it, and some were too busy. Up to the time of our town meeting any man had a chance to win the nomination who could satisfy convention that he would give the farmers' interests fair attention. He might be a lawyer, a merchant or farmer, a Liberal, Conservative or independent. After being ignored by the citizens of the town and by both parties we decided to pick a man from among ourselves and run him as an Independent. We did this and did it in such a manner that our choice will be our next representative.

Macleod, Alta.

W. J. GLASS.

♦ ♦ ♦

A REAL MARKET PLACE

Editor GUIDE:—Please find enclosed two dollars on account and for my renewal for the coming year. I like the paper so much that I cannot be without it in my home, as it tells me how the prices of everything are going, and it is so helpful to the farmer. It is a paper all the farmers should have, and I would like to see all the farmers stick together and make a strong company, in that way we could soon have things the way we wanted them.

A SUBSCRIBER.

♦ ♦ ♦

A TARIFF SUGGESTION

Editor GUIDE:—I see in THE GUIDE of May 4th, that you want all to write concerning protective tariff and taxing idle land. In regard to taxing idle land, I think that would be a proper move for if it was taxed double the amount of an inhabited parcel then the owner would not be doing as much to building up the country as the one living on the land. So I am for taxing the land held by speculators so that they help towards improving the country.

As for the protection the tariff gives, I think it a menace to our country and a curse to our land. On page 14 of May 4th issue of THE GUIDE, R. Nourse, of Stettler, Alta., gave me an idea although he has made one mistake, when he said that in the States they brought out the tariff every five years. It is every four years. He has the time between elections there and here mixed. Otherwise I agree with him and he gave me this idea. In order to curtail this protective tariff a little I think it would be a good plan for us all to buy our supplies from across the line and pay the duty on them. That would go to our government and not to the manufacturers to make vast fortunes for themselves. The more we patronize the home manufacturers the tighter we draw the bonds of slavery around ourselves. I have often heard it said that a burned child dreads the fire, but I think that a goodly number of the farmers have been burned so often that being burned again does not elicit any pain, and, therefore, they are not aware of the injury they are doing themselves and their countrymen, by patronizing our home manufacturers. A reasonable duty is all right, but when it becomes a protective tariff it is all wrong. As long as it is a duty it goes to our government, but when it becomes a protection it goes into the hands of the manufacturers as clear gain above a reasonable profit and living, for they can manufacture goods as cheaply here as on the other side of the international boundary, for over there

some of the manufacturers are sending their products to Canada and are making money after paying a duty.

I would like to read the ideas of all the farmers on this subject for it is one of vital importance—one that is effecting every man, woman and child who buys goods in Canada.

W. E. KEEFER.

Ashville, Man.

♦ ♦ ♦

DEMANDS DIRECT LEGISLATION

Editor GUIDE:—Would you kindly give me space to say how much I enjoy THE GUIDE each week. It is a real educator from cover to cover. Even the cover appeals to me afresh every time. The motto is captivating. The several articles are always to the point and not the least interesting is the Mail Bag Department. There are always some good suggestions.

My object is also to offer a suggestion. Some advocate Socialism while others are opposed to it. Every one condemns the tariff and rightly so as opposed to the consumer. It might not be possible to get all to agree on every point. But if we were agreed that we should have a measure of Direct Legislation passed on the statute books, we could have it. We must have a full measure, including Initiative, Referendum and Recall. There is nothing unreasonable in this demand. The members of the different legislatures and commons, should in fact, and not only in theory, be our servants. Who can reasonably deny the right of employers to replace an employee who deliberately acts in opposition to the will of his employer. The Recall is a very effective

oppose everything favorable to the people and support heartily every measure in the interests of class. We are obliged to pay dearly for our past errors. Let us at once set about redressing our grievances. We can do it, when the people will rule not in name only, but in deed and truth. So far as I am personally concerned in future I will only vote for the candidate whether Liberal or Conservative, who will pledge himself to a full measure of Direct Legislation. I would like to see this question kept to the front until it be an accomplished fact.

T. H. STEVENSON.

Minitonas, Man.

♦ ♦ ♦

MR. OLIVER'S ATTITUDE

Editor GUIDE:—The letter of the Hon. Frank Oliver in reference to the chilled meat industry is hard to understand, at least by me, as a Western man who has always wished to give him his dues. One cannot make himself believe that Frank is really in earnest when he replies with such twaddle, on such an important matter as that of the chilled meat export of the Western provinces. No man is in a better position than the Hon. Frank to know the true reason why the live stock industry is in the present condition. He is a western man and has run a paper for many years in Edmonton, printing in that paper weekly the market prices of beef and hogs and he must have considered the local market prices for stock the worst advertisement for our province that his paper contained. When he was only a printer I think he would have done almost anything to improve the

INJUSTICE WAS UNINTENTIONAL

In our issue of May 11th, an injustice was inadvertently done to the manufacturers of cream separators by allowing the publication of a letter which held up to sharp contrast the various makes of separators. Discussions on the cream separator problem are allowable in THE GUIDE, but not by naming the various makes and showing their strong points or defects. Cream separators, like all other machines, vary in structure and cost, and each may be worth the price asked. It all depends upon what the farmer needs. Cream separators come into Canada free of duty and the fact that some separators sell for higher prices than others and continue to sell is evidence that farmers feel they are getting value for their money. If the particular separator whose merits were so well set forth by our correspondent is all that he claims for it, then the best service that could be done to the manufacturer would be to induce him to advertise it in THE GUIDE.

THE EDITOR.

means whereby to insist that the will of the people be respected. It is full time for a change. As things have been managed hitherto, no one, I think, can truthfully say that the members either in the Dominion or local houses have represented the people. They are nominally our servants, very fairly remunerated, for what? Bolstering up corporations and combines and maintaining tariff laws with the object of creating a few millionaires at the expense and ever-grinding toil of the many. It appears to me a great farce, that we, the employers, are obliged to pay a lot of servants who will give so little heed to the wishes of their employers, and if at all, on quite different lines to what is required, as witness, our local elevator bill. I have no doubt that when the time comes some at least of those who sold their constituents will again unblushingly seek a re-hiring and hope the farmers will see to it that no further opportunity be given them to misrepresent us again. We have allowed ourselves to be hoodwinked too long and only when we cast aside party as such and elect the best candidate obtainable under a pledge to use every endeavor to place on the statute books a full measure of Direct Legislation, not omitting the—to us—important Recall, can we hope to have measures adopted for the lasting good of the country. In my humble judgment this is the most important measure to be considered. Give us that, and everything we really need we can command. No honest candidate who really intends to represent his constituents can have any valid objection to giving the pledge, and if he fails to act the time would come when he could be retired. Neither Liberal or Conservative spells real progress. There is really no distinction. Both

market for the farmers of the west, for better prices at that time would have meant more subscriptions to his paper. Not only that, but I think he had a speck of feeling for the farmers at that time for he was then a part of the settlement and felt the pinching of the boots sometimes like the rest of us. Now times have changed, and the plain Frank is no longer one of us. He does not feel the same, he does not think the same, in fact I am afraid that he is but little of the same. Sorry I am to have to make such statements for Frank once had my confidence and shall again, providing I find him true to his principles, a square deal for all.

But Frank reminds me of a wealthy old lady in the Old Country who paid a visit to a very poor family on an exceedingly cold day. Finding them without fire, shivering in their poor cottage, on her way home, she said to her maid, "I must send them some coal. Just remind me after lunch." After lunch was over, the maid said, "Madam, what about the coal order for poor Mrs. Brown?" The old lady, by this time had become very warm and comfortable herself so her feelings for the other poor soul had vanished and her answer to the maid was, "Well, it is much warmer now so we will not trouble about it."

Just so with Frank. He is in a better position to-day, and he feels very little for the people of the west.

Now, the Hon Frank knows right well that the reason the export trade of the west is growing less year by year is caused by the fact that unprofitable prices have been paid for the past five years. He also knows right well that if a profitable market was provided and assured to the farmers, the stock would be forthcoming. He knows right well the temper of the

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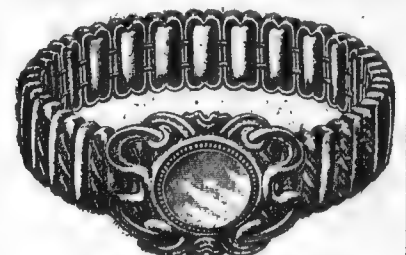
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farmers of the west has been aroused and that they are determined not to continue in an unprofitable business longer. I know that as soon as one ventures to say a word on this subject at the present time, you are asked, "What about present prices?" Yes, what about them? Are they not famine prices, brought about by whom? The men who have been robbing the farmers of the west for the last ten years, and only the other day one of them in our city was complaining before a customer that the farmers are a bad lot holding up the consumer for outrageous prices for his produce. But I think the consumers are wise enough to see through them. Is it not a fact that prices for bacon in our cities to-day are about the same as three years ago when the farmers received 4 to 5 cents less for his hogs. I was offered 3½ cents for hogs when bacon was selling at Edmonton at from 18 to 23 cents. This is a proof of the way in which farmers were robbed at that time. The result of the unprofitable prices paid then is now upon the heads of the guilty ones. But that is not the worst of it. The province has almost lost what should have been to-day one of its best industries, and until the assurance is given the farmers that an outlet is provided for the produce the situation will not improve. The province never contained as many progressive farmers as it does to-day. They are asking the government and legislature for things they expect to get. They will soon ask our M.P.P.'s to serve them, not boss them. They are going to ask for men to lead them, not drive them, and governments to trust them, not grind them. Our farmers are not prepared to sign contracts that are unreasonable and submit to fines that cannot be collected legally.

Will not the Hon. Frank return to his own ways and support the people, and work for the true interests of the West? He knows right well what the West can do. The goods will be ready if the markets are provided and means of transporta-

tion. Nothing could do more for our province during the next few years than the providing of the chilled meat export trade. Nearly all hands went up at Ottawa for a \$20,000,000 navy, but when a very small sum was asked for to create an industry for the west that will make all Canada prosperous, all hands are down. It is too large a proposition and cannot be considered. I want to tell Ottawa that when the call to arms comes it will be well for the government to have a strong body of satisfied farmers at their back, who will have an interest in the Dominion that is worth protecting. Then will we saddle our horses and give ourselves and our sons to our country's service and she shall not long be in danger. But if the industries of the Dominion are neglected to provide armies and navies what will be left to be protected? And the Hon. Frank must know that the sooner we, as a Dominion become the purchasers of money with our produce, rather than the borrowers of large sums, the better it will be for the Dominion at large. I do hope the Hon. Frank will try and retain our confidence.

Strathcona, Alta. RICE SHEPPARD

MANITOBA ELEVATOR COMMISSION

Editor, GUIDE:—It is gratifying to know that the Elevator Commission is at last appointed and to know that the government has complimented the Elevator Committee to the extent of accepting two of their nominees and selecting as the third the honored president of the Grain Growers' Association.

Had not the resolution of the committee barring out members of the Directorate of the Association stood in the way, it now appears as if the government would have appointed the Commission weeks ago, for it is an open secret that from the first Mr. McCuaig was slated for a seat by the government, and the cause of the delay was this resolution passed to allay any feeling that members of the Directorate had any self advantage in view. Now, long ago many thought that that resolution cut out the men in whom shippers of grain would have the most confidence, for integrity as well as ability is desired in the personnel of the Commission, and our directors are most of them tried and proved men, and none could be found in whom more confidence would be placed. Therefore, I see cause for congratulation in the fact that in the face of certain misrepresentation which would occur, the courage was not lacking to go behind this resolution, which I can well imagine the directors as a whole, and Mr. McCuaig in particular, did with great reluctance and to relieve what threatened to become a deadlock.

Mr. McCuaig, as president of the Grain Growers' Association, has stood as the exponent and champion of the square deal, and his presence on the Commission will do much to assure the success of the undertaking from the feeling of confidence it will engender, and I feel that Grain Growers' throughout the province will be exultant and rally to the support of the commission as they did to re-elect, convention after convention, Mr. McCuaig, as president of the Association, which he served with so great devotedness.

Millwood, Man. J. H. FARTHING.

PROTECTIVE TARIFF MONSTER

Editor, GUIDE:—The idea of your readers expressing their opinions on the tariff, is good. A policy that favors a privileged few at the expense of many is radically wrong. In Canada, the principal class, the tillers of the soil, have had untold hardships to contend with to make their existence and received very little benefit from the tariff. The farmer as a rule does not ask for protection, and the argument advanced that he receives a great help by the increased population is a myth. When the manufacturing trade is good everything used by the farmers is advanced to the very highest price, that can be extorted from the consumer. Then when a slump comes, who has to pay or bear the loss? Not the manufacturer or the moneyed interests. No. They shut up their factories and money bags and send those who have contributed largely to their wealth, adrift to shift as best they can. And does the farmer do this? I think not. The farmer has been told over and over again to adopt business principles in his

trade. One of these cardinal rules (of the manufacturer) is to shut down their plant when there is no profit in production. Now, see what happens if this is applied to farming. Take the production of meat making animals. For years the raising of cattle, sheep and pigs has been no bonanza to the producer, with the natural result that at last, the stock-raiser in America has rebelled against this unfair method and stopped production to a very great extent. This combined with the increase in population has increased the price of meat to a hitherto unheard of figure. A lot of blame is being put on the stock raiser and farmers for this state of things, but is the blame just? Because these men put in effect one of the manufacturers' maxims, are they so very wrong? "What is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander", is a very old saying. But giving these manufacturers a dose of their own medicine, is only human. The pity is that the innocent have to suffer with the guilty. The press reports David Rankin of Tarkie, one of the largest farmers and stock raisers in the North-west, as saying that cattle, pigs and all grains will never reach the low levels of former years. He states that there was little profit formerly, in feeding stock, and often very great risks were taken by the stock raisers. The cost of production has increased the price of all grains, therefore we will never see 25 cent corn again and comparative prices for cattle and pigs. The world is going ahead and the people will not suffer the privation and hardships of former times, and also have awakened to the glaring injustice perpetrated against the common people by this monster—The Protective Tariff. They see that millionaires are created by the score out of the fruits of their labor, and is it any wonder they rebel? The wonder has been that the people did not see this years ago and apply the remedy. It is very simple and no doubt well known by now.

Wawanesa, Man. OLIVER KING.

RE ELEVATOR PROBLEM

Editor, GUIDE:—So much is being said of the elevators being owned by the government, I will give my views on the question. I do not believe in government-owned internal elevators. Give us plenty of cars and terminals owned by the government then let every grain grower ship his grain to the Grain Growers' Grain Company and I think the matter of internal elevators would be forever settled, as the corporations handling them at present would be out of a job on this end of the line and their property would be for sale in a short time. It is time for the farmers to wake up to the facts that confront them to-day. In view of the late disclosures at the terminals on the lakes one is almost inclined to ask, are we to have government-owned terminals or a terminal-owned government?

Now is the time for the ones who go to Ottawa to represent the people from the grain growing provinces to get busy and do something for this part of our country. It is up to them to show their hand in this matter as they have abundance of proof to work on.

One thing more I would like to mention in connection with the marketing of our grain and it is this. If the farmers of our province would all go together and each man, regardless of whether he belongs to our Association or not, and contribute \$10 each year, to be paid in before the 20th of September of each year, to create a sinking fund to be used in assisting those men who have only a few hundred bushels of grain (not enough to ship alone) so as they would not be at the mercy of the machine and elevator interests, they could hold their grain and sell when the market was right. Money could be advanced to them to settle their accounts and security taken on their grain in the bins. Of course the details of the matter would have to be worked out so as to protect all parties concerned. But in this way, according to the amount of farmers in our province, we would raise somewhere between \$750,000 to \$1,000,000 per year. I will not take up any more of your space in THE GUIDE this time. I would like to hear from some others what they have to say along these lines. I read everything in THE GUIDE each week and am very much interested in the different articles which appear from week to week.

Vena, Sask.

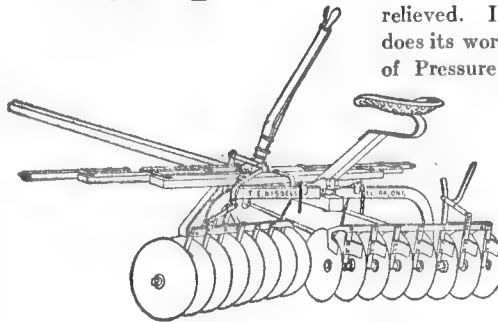
CHAS. BUNDY.

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Biology and Public Health
Power Development

DAMAGE BY TRAINS

Editor, GUIDE:—In your issue of May 4th, an article by E. J. Fream re railways and farmers has drawn my attention. This matter of killing valuable stock, horses and cattle, by the railways deserves our best attention and co-operation too. It is useless for a farmer or rancher to try and get compensation for his stock from a railway company single handed. That the companies are liable I have not the slightest doubt. No law or act allows them to kill human or animal life through gross carelessness on the part of their employees without redress. Then the section of the railway act quoted does not hold good before a proper court. That is, the company would have to prove on their part that their trains have been run in a careful and proper manner. The C.P.R. have for several years back paid the Ranchers' Association of Alberta a certain price per head on all branded stock killed on their tracks west of Swift Current, and thereby acknowledge their liability for stock killed on their tracks. They cannot, I believe, successfully defend their liability anywhere else in Canada if it can be proved that the engineer did not take proper precaution to save the animals. That any judge will absolve the railway company from liability when it can be proved that the men in charge of the engine deliberately ran down the person's stock and destroyed them because they happened to stray onto the track, is preposterous. That the railway act wants amending is well known to every intelligent person who has had any dealings with the railway company, in that regard. At present the Act is altogether too one-sided. The cases quoted by Mr. Fream are not the worst by any means. I know of one case where a freight train on the Souris line ran into a farmer's herd and killed nine head. The owner was trying his best to get them out of a snow cut on his farm which his cattle had got into in the winter time and was nearly killed with his cattle. The engineer could and did see the cattle on the track a quarter of a mile before his engine plowed through them, but just plowed through and left nine cattle dead. I do not know if any compensation was paid to the owner or not.

Part of my horses were chased three quarters of a mile, one time, by a light freight train, on the same track. The engineer could see me and my man trying hard to overtake the running horses but he never slackened speed or tried to frighten the horses off, just yelled at them

as hard as he could. Fortunately the horses got off just before coming to a bridge. Another case that happened last year—A freight train at Stockton ran into a herd. The engineer turned to a buyer that was riding in the cab and said "Pretty good sport that, to kill three at one time, eh?" Is that what you think farmers? Time a change was made.

The reply too, of Mr. D'Arcy, General Claims Agent, is all bluff. He is one of the greatest bluffers going. N. B.—Find out the English definition of the word "bluff." That fits these agents to a dot.

Re fires caused by the railways.—This last month, and to-day (10th) I have seen a C.P.R. freight burn up a farmer's place one mile from my farm. The first time they burned a stable, two stacks of oats, one of hay, and a lot of miscellaneous things. At both fires there was a very fierce wind, and this freight engine is a very notorious fire-starter. Should not the company be liable? Every right thinking person would say, "Yes."

Wawanesa, May 10. OLIVER KING

FAVORS CO-OPERATIVE PRINCIPLE

Editor, GUIDE:—In No. 40 of THE GUIDE, D. Blain has a paragraph in which he states that to apply the principles of co-operation to the division of the profits of the Grain Growers' Grain Co. Ltd., would be unjust to a large number of stock holders who do not ship grain since creditors will not wait. Instead of this being an argument against dividing profits according to the amount of business done, it seems to me that it is a forceful reason to plunge more deeply into co-operative principles. If the credit of the individual struggling to get on a solid basis financially was controlled so as to further every honest effort instead of its being controlled as it is now, time could be had to ship. My conviction is that the "Gobbling up process" Mr. Blain speaks of can best be undermined by the producers getting control of their own credit by co-operative banking.

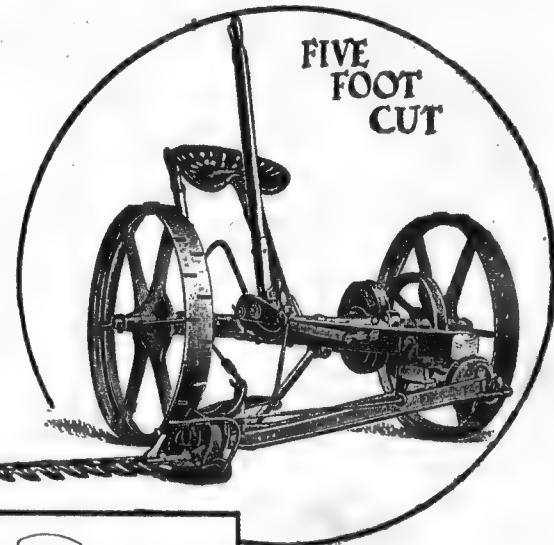
Midale, Sask.

J. H. HOLMES.

"A tax upon ground-rents would not raise the rent of houses. It would fall altogether upon the owner of the ground-rent, who acts always as a monopolist and exacts the greatest rent which can be got for the use of the ground."—Adam Smith.

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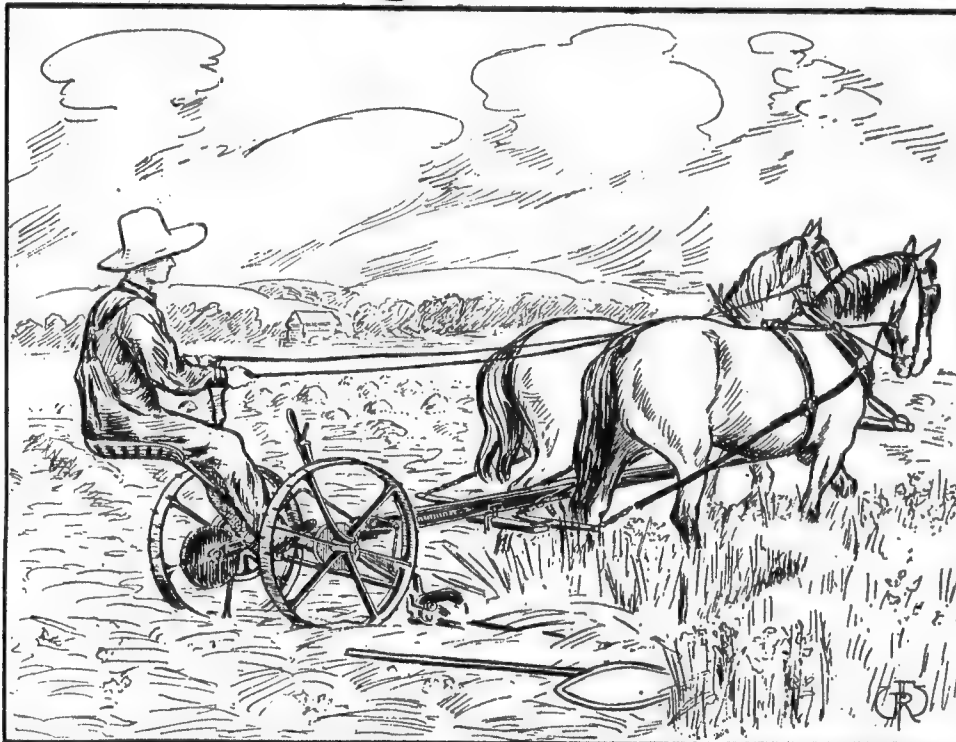
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There is no risk whatever in ordering your twine now. Our broad guarantee protects you fully. If your crop is destroyed through hail, frost, rust or excessive rain, or if the twine is unsatisfactory in any way return it to us at our expense and we will refund your money in full and any charges you have paid.

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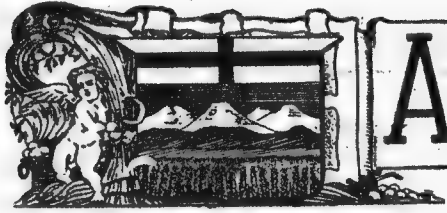
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THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED
WINNIPEG CANADA





ALBERTA SECTION

This Section of the Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by Edward J. Fream, Secretary, Innisfail, Alta.

FARMERS' PICNIC BIG SUCCESS

The basket picnic held under the auspices of the United Farmers of Alberta on the Genge property, across the MacKenzie bridge, on Victoria Day, was such an unqualified success that the picnicers by an unanimous vote decided to make it an annual affair hereafter. So appreciated were the efforts of the speechmakers too, that it was likewise voted to have them come again next year, and they all promised to be there either in person or in deputy. Fully 1000 persons were on the ground at one time or other during the day. Not all at one time, but coming and going from early morning to moonrise saw the last buggy, comfortably holding two beings so deeply interested in each other's remarks that the horse took advantage of the opportunity to brouse unrebuked on the brush by the roadside, slowly jogging along towards town.

It was typical picnic weather, warm and sunny with a suspicion of rain that was never justified. Farmers came from miles around with their rigs loaded with wives and children, eatables and drinkables. While the horses munched their oats the families, under the shade of the grove, enjoyed the refreshments provided by the careful housewife. Out in the open the boys played baseball; their mothers seized the opportunity for a long deferred bit of gossip with some neighbor, while their fathers talked about crops and politics until the speaking began from the platform which had been built under the trees. Everybody had a good time and everybody said he or she would go again next year.

The speechmaking began shortly after one o'clock. First the McBride Lake band rendered a few selections which were much appreciated. "They're all farmers," said President J. R. McLean, who presented them, and the crowd cheered. "They have only been organized three months," he continued, "and you must be patient." The band needed no apology, however. Their work was excellent and a credit to Mr. Edgar who is their instructor. Mr. McLean read a letter from Mr. Robert Patterson, who was expected to be one of the speakers in which the writer regretted that a previous engagement would prevent his coming. The chairman said that he voiced the general regret of the assembly at Mr. Patterson's enforced absence.

The first speaker was W. J. Tregillus, of Calgary, vice-president of the United Farmers of Alberta. Mr. Tregillus urged upon his hearers the necessity of organization and co-operation. He eloquently extolled the ancient calling of agriculture upon which, he said, all the others depended. "The farmer is the man who brings into existence that which never existed before, he extolls wealth and adds to the world's golden store," he said. "Yet the farmer is the only man who cannot put a value on what he produces. The department store, the elevator, every other kind of business fixes the price of whatever it deals in. It is not a fair condition. If the farmer must pay the price these others demand let him have the privilege of naming the price of what he has to sell."

"The farmers of Macleod have set an example to the whole province. They have gone to the root of things. They have said, 'We want better laws and we will send a representative to parliament who will help to make the kind of laws that we do want. We don't want any hidebound politician. Let us take a man who is the best to be found, who cannot be bought or driven, who knows what is right and will stay by it, and I understand that you have him right here in this district.'" (Applause) In conclusion the speaker urged his hearers to read, observe and think, especially to think for themselves.

T. L. Swift, of Calgary, manager of the Grain Growers' Grain Co., made a speech which held everyone and devoted his time for the most part to an attack on the present system of grading grain. He dwelt especially upon the difference in grading in and grading out of grain and charged the terminal elevators with

shipping to Europe as No. 1 Hard grain which really has been graded as No. 1 Northern, which was full of wild oats and dirt. It was for this reason he said, "That your No. 1 Hard does not have the reputation on the markets of the world that it should have. Private interests are tampering with your grain but you get none of the profits. They shipped out last year 606,000 bushels more of so-called No. 1 Hard than was graded into the elevator, and they sell as No. 1 Hard grain that never should have been put into the elevator at all. At a profit of from one to two cents a bushel this means something like \$12,000 they have made in this instance alone. They can well afford to pay the \$5,500 fine assessed against them in Winnipeg on the charge of making false returns. Mr. Swift urged the election of legislators who should stop this sort of thing and compared the present members at Edmonton to samples of grain and insisted that they should live up to their certificates.

W. R. Stevens, provincial live stock commissioner, described in detail the proposed government pork packing establishment and the steps which were being taken to establish it. For one thing, he insisted, it was not to be, according to the plans, a government owned and operated plant. It was to be co-operative. The only thing the government would do would be to advance the money to build and

elevators had graded out of their elevators 606,884 bushels more number 1 Northern than they had taken in." "This was No. 1 Northern wheat grown while you wait," said the speaker, and this was received with laughter.

"This is the wheat which reaches the Old Country markets and has to compete against wheat from other parts of the world. It has been proven to certain that as much as 4 per cent. dockage (dirt), and the producer has to pay any penalty for this dockage which the inspector inflicts. A staff of seventy men is employed to see that the grading is done properly in the elevators yet they see nothing wrong."

He told of the case where the privately owned elevators were fined and said that it was tried behind closed doors. This was not right. The case had been tried on April 22nd but the reports did not appear in the papers until the 27th. Publicity was dreaded by these people.

After Mr. Swift had finished, Geo. Hoadley was called upon and he made a few remarks. He said a great percentage of capital invested in terminal elevators came from across the line. He also explained the Initiative and Referendum and said that wherever it had been tried it had worked admirably.

A resolution was passed favoring government ownership of elevators under control of an independent commission.

THE INFORMATION IS HERE

The following letter, which has just reached me from Mr. E. G. Palmer, needs no explanation as it gives the information we asked for and shows the personnel of the company known as "Meat Exports Limited":

Dear Mr. Fream:

I note your further comments on the chilled meat question in the issue of THE GUIDE of the 11th inst.

You appear to take the view that we are too secretive, whereas, the mere fact of forming a limited liability company to carry out the necessary preliminary work necessary to the inauguration of the industry is surely pretty conclusive proof of our desire to have the aims and objects and work of the organization quite open and above board.

I may, however, say that the company was registered on the 26th February last with a capital of \$50,000 in 500 shares of \$100 each. The directors are as follows: Dr. A. W. Bell, and Mr. John Crawford, of Manitoba, Mr. R. J. Phin, of Saskatchewan, and Mr. J. L. Bell and Mr. James Tough, of Alberta, forming a board of live representative men who, I think you will agree, will certainly see that the industry is initiated and developed on a sound, business-like, and permanent foundation, and with the interests of the producers adequately protected.

I may further add, if the executive of the U. F. A. would like to nominate one of their number to act on the board, I feel sure it could be arranged and would doubtless meet with the approval of the present directors.

Yours very truly,

MEAT EXPORTS, LIMITED.

E. G. Palmer, Secretary.

carry it on. The farmers were to guarantee 50,000 hogs a year and the government was to retain one-half a cent per pound, live weight, out of the profits to reimburse itself for its expenditure. The rest of the money came to the farmers who had signed the contracts. "Eventually," declared the commissioner, "the patrons will own that plant themselves." Mr. Stevens answered a number of questions which were put to him, after which the vote was taken to make the picnic an annual one.

Then the stage was cleared for dancing and the usual occupations and diversions of a holiday out of doors filled the day. It was a fine picnic.

W. J. GLASS, Sec.

MacLeod.

ASK FOR ELEVATOR

Okotoks Union held a meeting on May 28th which was very largely attended. The meeting was addressed by George Hoadley, M.P.P. and Thos. Swift of the Grain Growers' Grain Company. The latter gentleman spoke at some length on the grading of grain, in and out of the terminal elevators. He quoted the Manitoba Grain Act which said that all grain carrying a certificate with dockage should be cleaned before being stored and that the mixing of grades was prohibited. "Notwithstanding this," said Mr. Swift, "According to C. C. Castle's report, the Empire and Port Arthur

MAPLE LEAF IS GROWING.

At the regular monthly meeting of Maple Leaf Union, the following motions were passed:—

"That the hail insurance question be left to the executive committee for settlement. That this Union is in favor of consolidated schools. That this Union favors the Flour Mill Question."

New members were called for and six names were added to the roll.

Stewartwyn C. KINNEAR, Sec'y.

BINDER TWINE ORDERED.

The regular meeting of Penhold Union was held in the school house on May 21st with the president, T. P. Parcels in the chair. The business of the meeting was the hog wire contract, and binder twine. The wire contract was thoroughly discussed, but no action was taken as a body, it being left to the individual members to order as they saw fit. Several quotations on binder twine were received, and the one generally considered the most favorable was accepted, the terms being eight cents per lb. for 500 feet and nine cents for 600 feet, f. o. b., Penhold. All members wishing to take advantage of this offer are asked to send in their orders to the secretary as soon as possible, as the supply of twine is limited. The resolution re Hudson's Bay Railway, sent in by Rose View Union, was brought forward and the following passed on motion of E. Carswell and R. Dixon: "That

UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA

PRESIDENT:

JAMES BOWER - - - RED DEER

VICE-PRESIDENT:

W. J. TREGILLUS - - - CALGARY

SECRETARY-TREASURER:

E. J. FREAM - - - Innisfail

DIRECTORS AT LARGE:

James Speakman, Penhold; D. W. Warner, Clover Bar; L. H. Jelliff, Spring Coulee.

DISTRICT DIRECTORS:

T. H. Balaam, Vegreville; George Long, Nampa; F. H. Langston, Rosenroll; E. Carswell, Penhold; J. Quinsey, Barons; E. Greisbach, Gleichen; A. Von Mieleicki, Calgary.

we approve of the principal advanced by Rose View Union that no land grants or subsidies be granted to privately owned railways, but we cannot subscribe to their resolution as we believe that private enterprise would thereby be crippled to the detriment of the public good." On motion of J. Oldford and R. Dixon, the railway expenses of the delegates to the Edmonton Convention were paid. The meeting then adjourned till the third Saturday in June.

Penhold A. SPEAKMAN, Sect'.

♦ ♦ ♦

CO-OPERATIVE COMPANY FORMED.

The regular monthly meeting of Robert Kerr Union is now past and we have fifteen members on the roll. The members strongly endorsed the action of the government in fining the terminal elevator companies, but we are at a loss to know why the case was not tried in open court. It was the opinion of this meeting that the government should take over the elevators as early as possible. In regard to the Co-operative Company which is being formed, good progress is being made and the by-laws have been drawn up and accepted by the shareholders. Each member takes three shares at ten dollars per share and no person can become a shareholder unless he is a member of the U.F.A. As soon as the Company is incorporated building operations will be started.

Pincher Creek D. JAMES, Sec.

♦ ♦ ♦

FERRY WANTED OVER RIVER.

The regular monthly meeting of Clover Bar Union was held recently, there being a good attendance of members. After reading and disposing of the minutes of the previous meeting, the twine question was brought up but was laid on the table to be finally dealt with at the next meeting. A letter from the general secretary, in regard to labor bureau was read, but as this locality is well supplied with help at this time, the secretary was instructed to inform the central executive of this fact, but we greatly approve of the scheme and will be pleased to avail ourselves of the opportunity and assistance of the central if necessary.

The hail insurance question was then brought up and all the plans re-read and discussed. It was thought by a number of the members that anything over \$4.00 per acre was too much, and that where anyone insured for as high as \$8.00 per acre that it was speculation and it paid well to be hailed out, for after all expenses, from cutting to marketing inclusive were deducted from the crop it was very few crops that were worth \$8.00 per acre. Finally the resolution which appeared in the May 18th issue of THE GUIDE was drawn up and forwarded to the Central.

The secretary was instructed to write the general manager of the G. T. P., requesting him to build another loading spur and platform at the west end of the Clover Bar siding. Messrs. Wm. Daly, Wm. Keith and J. O. Parmenter were appointed a committee to interview the Department of Public Works and the Edmonton Board of Trade in order to secure assistance in having a ferry placed on the river at or about the mines. If this ferry can be secured it will be a great convenience to Clover Bar and points lying east in reaching the J. Y. Griffin packing plant. It will also be a shorter and better way to Edmonton and will to some extent relieve the congested traffic of the Edmonton bridge.

Clover Bar. E. KEITH, Sec.

COMMITTEE WILL SECURE SIGNATURES

The fourth meeting of Oxville Union was held on May 21st. The vice-president, Mr. Jas. E. McLeod, acted as chairman, and called the meeting to order. After roll-call, reading of minutes, and other routine business, the binder twine question was discussed and the orders given. The question of sending cream to the Lloydminster creamery was discussed, but no decision reached. The pork packing plant question was then taken up, and in view of the necessity of immediate action, as urged in the last circular letter from the general secretary, it was decided that a committee be appointed to canvass the district and secure signatures. On motion of Messrs Henton and Hannah, the following gentlemen were appointed the committee: Messrs. T. McLaughlin, F. E. Henton, Chas. Stoddard and M. Bradvold, and each member of the committee was instructed to take a sub-district and canvass it. The secretary also received instructions to have forms furnished these gentlemen as soon as possible. Six members present promised to sign contracts, aggregating seventy-five hogs. Nine new members joined the union and there was an attendance of twenty-three at our meeting.

WALTER S. MURRAY, Sec.

Oxville.

CONTRACTS SIGNED

At a meeting of the Strome Union, held on May 22nd, four pork packing agreements were signed. It was also decided to send in the names of all the members to THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, and subscribe for same, in accordance with the offer received.

A. S. McCULLOUGH, Sec.

Strome.

HERD LAW LACKS FORCE

At a meeting of Tring Union held last fall the following resolution was adopted: "Resolved, that, in the opinion of this union the present term of the herd law does not cover sufficient ground. We, therefore, deem it advisable to advocate the following addition to the existing law, viz: 'In any herd law district the herd law may be extended to cover the full twelve months on application to the minister of agriculture by a two-thirds majority of the farmers of that district.'"

We would ask the other unions to give us their support in this matter at the forthcoming convention, and would draw their attention to the following points:

1. The above addition cannot interfere with anyone because it is entirely optional to any district at present under herd law.
2. It is necessary in those districts, as without it it is almost impossible to raise fall wheat.
3. Owing to several bad seasons a great many of the farmers cannot possibly fence.
4. The present system is productive of the spread of weeds by cattle."

This resolution should have been presented to the annual convention, but owing to the rush of business presented at the last was overlooked. For this oversight the general secretary owes an apology to Tring Union and will present the resolutions to the unions at an early date for discussion. The work piled up so fast at the last of the convention that it is not to be wondered at that something was overlooked, but seeing that this was an important resolution for the Tring district we will push the matter to the limit and ascertain whether the resolution meets with the views of the members. If so it will be presented to the government for consideration at the earliest possible moment.

SPRUCE GROVE HEARD FROM

Spruce Grove Local Union held its regular meeting on Saturday, May 28th. The president called the meeting to order and the minutes of the previous meeting were adopted as read on motion of Messrs. A. Kuhl and L. Ganne. There was an attendance of 16 members at this meeting. The secretary read circular No. 4, and laid before the members the necessity of pushing the pork packing plant proposition, and after a short discussion four more members signed the agreements and several more promised. A lengthy discussion took place over the woven wire fencing, and the secretary was instructed to write the general secretary and ask for several more of

the catalogues, also for quotations on binder twine. The matter of ordering woven wire was laid over till a later date.

C. WEIDENHAMMER, Sec.
Spruce Grove.

ANOTHER SUCCESSFUL PICNIC

We had glorious weather at Valley District on May 24th, when our Union arranged to hold a picnic at the lakes near the school house. There was a splendid attendance, between 300 and 400 people coming, some from 15 miles away. The ladies provided a substantial lunch, and the bachelors paid for the drinks (strictly teetotal). During the afternoon football and baseball were played, followed by races. The ladies, married as well as single, made the dust fly in the fifty yards sprint, while three men folks tried to beat the record in the hundred yards. There were also races for the youngsters, with cash prizes collected on the grounds, as well as several tug-of-wars and pony races. The crowd left for home about 6 p. m. well pleased with the day's fun, and hoping the Union would make the picnic an annual affair.

The regular monthly meeting of Valley District Union was held on Saturday, May 28th, with the president in the chair. There were 20 members present out of a total of 27, and three new members were enrolled, the thirty mark being received with cheers. The picnic committee made their report and a small balance was handed in for the funds of the Union. A hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the committee and acknowledged by B. Whitbeck. It was decided to hold the picnic again next year on May 24th, and suggestions were made by members that we should try and get speakers from the general executive for that day. We hope to be able to arrange for this at a later date.

The chief business was concerning binder twine. The acreage in crop belonging to members of this Union amounts to about 2,000 acres. After considerable discussion it was decided to get prices from dealers and a special meeting was called for Saturday, June 11th, at 8 p. m. to discuss the matter further. We are inviting all farmers who use the same shipping point, whether members of the U.F.A. or not, to attend and we hope to be able to make up a good order and get better prices.

Lougheed A. E. BUMPUS, Sec'y.

AN INDEPENDENT COMMISSION.

At a meeting of Tofield Union, held at Kingham a few days ago, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—"Whereas the Alberta government having consented to consider the petition for government ownership of the interior elevators presented to them by the farmers and others, and having asked the executive of the U. F. A. to appoint a committee to frame a memorandum to present to the government in which will be laid down the plan upon which the farmers would ask the government to take over and operate the interior elevators of the province.

"Therefore, be it resolved that we, the members of Tofield branch of the U.F.A. do strongly recommend that the government elevators of Alberta be acquired and operated in accordance with the plan laid down in the Manitoba Elevator Bill, with the exception that there be an independent commission appointed, as asked by the Manitoba Grain Growers, and also that in consideration of the fact that a large amount of grain in Alberta is sold in smaller quantities, we believe that the officials to be placed in charge of the government elevators should be empowered by the government to buy grain from the farmers the same as street buyers.

"And be it further resolved that each local of the U.F.A. be asked to endorse this resolution."

Kingman JAMES FLETCHER
Secretary.

PLEASANT SURPRISE PARTY.

On May 14th, Rose View Union held their regular meeting. A very large crowd turned out and a lively time we had; three new members were secured. Mr. Haley, general merchant from Rawdonville, became a member and made a very strong bid to supply the Union with binder twine. He also approached the Union to buy flour in bulk with him.

His offers were well received but on motion were tabled for further consideration.

The Vice-president approached the meeting with the suggestion that the Union should take a prominent part in the mass meeting to be held at Carbon on Saturday, May 21st, with the object of bringing pressure to bear on the government not to approve of the branch line of the G. T. P. from Tofield to Calgary unless it included the proposed eight mile spur into Carbon coal mines, as this spur would also serve a large agricultural district, which would otherwise be left without railroad facilities owing to the roads to the west being almost impassable on account of deep coulees, which the local improvement district is not at present strong enough to bridge and grade. On motion it was decided that the executive should meet and take the necessary steps so that the agricultural interests would be well represented at the mass meeting.

The business of the meeting was but half finished when a party of the ladies of the district arrived and turned the meeting into a surprise party. Business was laid aside until the next meeting, which will be held in the Rose View School House, when it is expected that a new Union will be organized at Rawdonville, on account of the members being scattered at too great a distance to be able to attend all the meetings. It is also expected that a Union will be organized shortly at Carbon.

This plan will place us in a position to organize the entire district. With three strong Unions organized there should not be a farmer outside the organization by the end of the year. Then in matters of business the Unions could work together through their respective secretaries and so place far bigger orders than is at present possible. However the arrival of the ladies put an end to business and the rest of the evening was spent in an impromptu concert. A very enjoyable time was spent and the ladies served luncheon which was heartily enjoyed by all, and after three cheers and a tiger given for the ladies the meeting dispersed evidently well pleased with the enjoyable evening spent.

Carbon ROBT. S. SHAW, Sec'y.

START A TEST CASE.

At the last regular meeting of Erskine Union, held on May 28th, a resolution was adopted requesting the general secretary to thoroughly investigate the Lighthart horse killing case and if there seemed to be any chance of winning same for the United Farmers of Alberta to take the matter up and push it forward to completion. The members of Erskine Union are willing to bear their portion of the expense, if it is thought advisable to take action against the railway company.

Erskine S. S. JUDD, Secretary.

WILL WE GET A RAILWAY

A mass meeting was held at Carbon on Saturday, May 21st, for the purpose of trying to devise ways and means for securing a spur of railway into the Carbon district, as it is found that the last line of survey of the G.T.P., which is the nearest to the district, runs too far West to be of any great benefit to either the agricultural or mining interests of this district.

Senator Talbot and J. Stauffer, M.P.P., for this district, addressed the large crowd of farmers and business men who had gathered together to look after the interests of the district, and although fault might be found with the government for the manner in which they gave charters to the different railway companies without making satisfactory provisions to compel the companies to fulfil the terms of their charters within the allotted time, as disclosed by Senator Talbot in his address, still in the main we found the addresses of both these gentlemen decidedly interesting and instructive.

The officers of Rose View Union No. 63 of the U. F. A., were on hand, backed by a strong and representative gathering of farmers, to press the claims of the agricultural interests of the district, and a strong resolution, backed by a goodly number of signatures of the farmers, showing the acreage under crop this year and the prospective acreage for next year, was read by the secretary and presented to Mr. Stauffer with the request that he would give it to the Minister of Railways and use his influence to the end that this

district might speedily obtain railway facilities. The vice-president of Rose View Union also addressed the meeting and scored points which brought Senator Talbot to his feet in order to explain the position of the government with railroad companies, and it was during this explanation that he made it quite evident to the meeting that in some cases at least, these big corporations held the whip hand over even the Dominion Senate. The business men of the village also had a resolution showing the position of the mining and business interests of the district.

The resolution brought forward by the farmers read as follows:—

"To the Honorable, The Minister of Railways, and Premier of Alberta,

"We, the members of the Rose View Union No. 63 of the United Farmers of Alberta, hearing that your deputy was to be at Carbon to look into the matter of railroad facilities for this district at our last meeting resolved, that we as a Union do all in our power to show you that a railroad into Carbon is an absolute necessity. We have a good country to the east, north and south that will have no accommodation whatever in the handling of grain crops, if the line of railroad does not come through the vicinity of Carbon, as it is an utter impossibility, now that the land is fenced, to travel east and west owing to the deep coulees running north and south, which are impassable, and will be until they are properly graded and bridged. The natural road for hauling is south into the village of Carbon and we wish the government to take note of this fact. The country that will be served if the proposed spur is built into Carbon will be about sixteen miles square, or an approximate area of 163840 acres. If we take one-fourth of this which will be cropped in the near future we have a maximum crop of say 1,638,400 bushels of grain to be shipped out of this district. This together with the fact that there are large areas of the finest domestic coal in Alberta and also that there are three mines in operation here, any one of which could supply the city of Calgary with coal if proper facilities were provided, ought to be an incentive to any railroad company to build the short spur necessary into Carbon, irrespective of the government taking the matter up.

"To convince you that it is imperative that a railroad should come via Carbon, we attach hereto a list of the names of the farmers of this district and the acreage under crop for this season, and the prospective acreage to be under crop next year, and we as farmers most respectfully demand as our right that the government take steps to provide this district with proper railroad facilities."

Carbon ROBT. S. SHAW, Sec'y.

MODERATE SPIRIT

A London, England, cable of June 4 said: "Speaking at London yesterday Lord Salisbury endeavored to deal with the constitutional question in a spirit of studied moderation. He said it was not proposed the lords should invade the province of the house of commons. No one denied the ascendancy of the latter with regard to finance, but if a wildcat proposal were ever made in public finance, he did not mean that the lords should not have something to say about it.

"So long as it came within the wildest definition of what was reasonable, no one would desire to change the ancient practice of the constitution. He added that they wanted a house of lords which had an independent character. Unless there was a second chamber not devoted to worship of the jumping cat, then it was not worth having. A majority of the present house of lords desired to approach the subject in a thorough and unaggressive spirit."

OBJECTS TO CO-OPERATIVE SCHEME

Editor, GUIDE:—I have read with interest Mr. Fry's letter in the issue of THE GUIDE of April 6; also letter of A. D. in issue of May 11, and would join my protest with theirs that no change in the direction suggested by Mr. Partidge should be made in the present constitution of the Grain Growers' Grain Co. Ltd. To my mind it would be both unjust and unwise at the present stage of the Company. If ever such a change should appear desirable, to others of the directorate, nothing ought to be done in favor of it without putting it to a vote of the shareholders.

Kaiser, Sask.

E. LAMB

A Cowboy School in England

By CAPT. EDUARD MUNCK

NOTE:—For real enterprise, a cowboy school in old England is pretty near the first rank. It would be hard to educate a student how to act in case his herd stampeded. But even if they learned to wear the six-shooter gracefully it will help a lot when they come out here, where living is such a dangerous occupation—Editor.

Who would think of cowboys in peaceful old England? Yet they have a school there where real cowboys are made out of European tenderfeet. Being somewhat of a "westerner" I wouldn't miss the opportunity while staying in England to see this remarkable school. I hoped to see something that might remind me of "Big Horn Basin," or "the Western Plains."

I experienced some difficulty in finding out where the school is situated. Not many Englishmen know anything about this institution or would care to know. And what is the use anyway of having such a school in the densely settled England? The answer is that the school is intended to instruct young men who wish to try their luck in the colonies.

But will it pay to go through such a course before leaving for the new country? Well, it will not hurt, any way, to have some previous experience. And, besides, what is taught may be useful in various positions. I may add that the terms are quite reasonable—\$375 for six months. So I think the enterprise is a praiseworthy one and can only wish good luck to the two gentlemen who have started the school. These two men—Capt. Morgan and Mr. French—have tried frontier life in Canada, South Africa and Australia. Put together—as they express themselves—they have more than fifty years of experience.

On my application to the school I was very cordially invited to come out and have a look. Every Friday they have an "at home" and give a display of what the boys have learned.

The school is situated at Shepperton, a little village on the Thames, a short distance from London. The establishment did not look very much like "wild west;" a little, friendly English cottage in a garden surrounded by a tall hedge. When I arrived the students were busy at work on the lawn where seats were arranged for the visitors. Among the latter the fair sex were in majority. But the girls were quiet and gentle Englishwomen, not the independent and boisterous type we know so well from the West. And the cowboy students who were dressed up in real imported western outfit, with sombrero, flannel shirt, chaps and six-shooter, looked rather much like tenderfeet in spite of their western attire.

I felt sure that I didn't run any risk to have a six-shooter emptied into my face or my hat riddled with bullets in that company. Even an invitation to a "dance" was quite out of the question.

The student were showing their skill in riding, rope throwing and use of the Australian cattle-whip... (a whip with an immensely long lash, rather difficult to handle and much like the one the Hungarian scickos or herders use.) Some of them were pretty good ropethrowers.

The school was the owner of four horses—one of which was said to be a good "buck-jumper." The horses might be good enough for their purposes, although they didn't look very much like bronchos. The herd of cattle was represented by a lonesome steer who had to serve alternately as the object of roping and rounding up.

The greater part of the students were foreigners, some French and some Italian. They seemed to like the work alright, though some of them thought the riding was a hard task.

Some of the boys were lodging in a barrack, others were camping in tents. And, to be in style they had a Japanese cook to prepare their meals.

After the performance the visitors were very hospitably entertained by Capt. and Mrs. Morgan.

Though the training one can receive at a school like the one mentioned may be of great help to a "greenhorn" who wants to try the pioneer life of the colonies or America, it cannot, of course, fully qualify a man for the work of a cowboy. The only school is the western ranch (or the Australian "station"),

far out on the big plains where life is so remarkably fascinating; where young men of all classes of society meet, and where they all thrive.

But to be a good cow-puncher or broncho-buster it is necessary to have lived out there from earliest childhood. These types of men, however, grow scarce now and they will soon be a thing of the past. The advancing civilization has no room for them. Already now one can only find them in remote places and I dare even say that hardly one out of a hundred Americans have ever seen one of these genuine sons of the West, except, perhaps, at a "wild West show."—Farm, Stock and Home.

KAISER NEEDS CASH

The civil list of Emperor William asking of Prussia is soon to be increased, probably to about \$5,000,000. This was agreed upon by the leaders of the Conservative, National-Liberal and Radical parties of the Prussian parliament and a bill will be introduced by the government soon. Emperor William receives nothing from the empire and has trouble of late in meeting the demands on his allowances from the Prussian congress which now amounts to \$9,325,000, an increase of \$875,000 having been made in 1899. The cost of restoring or repairing numerous

and cultivate a total of six acres before he gets his patent, and double that amount if pre-emption is also taken.

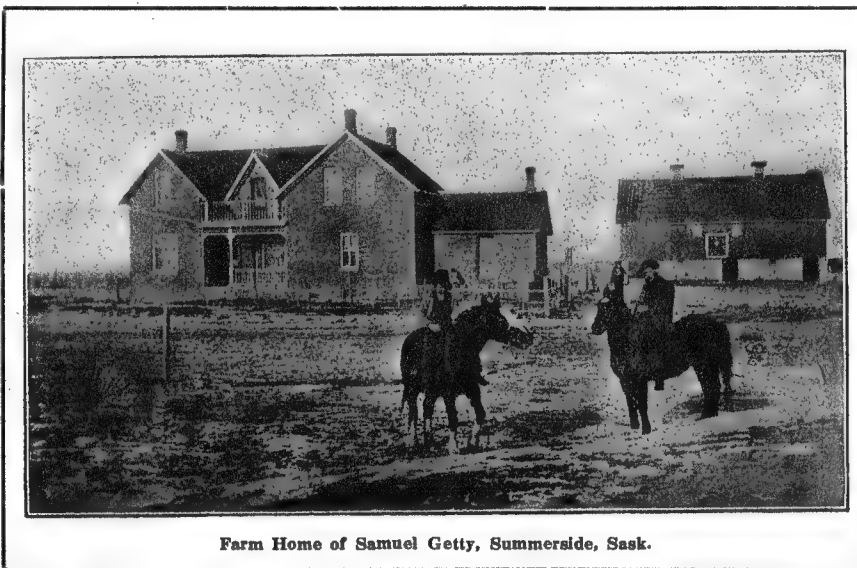
In the upper Columbia division, on account of the very high altitude of the lands and the character of the country, the area of homestead is fixed at forty acres with pre-emption privilege on the adjoining forty acres and the area to be cultivated is slightly more. In the Kamloops division the area of homesteads is fixed at 160 acres or a quarter-section.

The terms of residence in all divisions for entries granted under the new regulations is fixed at five years, and residence of at least six months is required in each year.

Provision is made for additional purchase entry in the case of bench lands in all divisions excepting the Kamloops division. Conditional purchase entry will be permitted for an area of twenty acres in each of other divisions except upper Columbia, where the area will be forty acres.

Residence is not required except for six months during the fifth year after date of entry, but the entrant is required to clean and cultivate land each year for five years from the date of entry at a greater rate than is required for his homestead, and to pay for the land at the rate of ten dollars per acre in five instalments.

The conditional purchase privilege and the pre-emption privilege do not apply to the Kamloops division, nor to the uplands in other divisions where an entry of 160 acres is permitted. The price of pre-emption is five dollars per acre, payable in five instalments, and additional residence is not required. Entry for lands remaining in the timber berths will not be permitted.



Farm Home of Samuel Getty, Summerside, Sask.

castles is said to be partly responsible for the royal need. But beyond these expenditures the emperor is a generous supporter of the opera and of the royal theatres of Berlin and Wiesbaden castle, having for some years made up an annual deficit in the house totalling some \$750,000. He also maintains fifty-two town and country residences, some of which he has never visited since the beginning of his reign.

B. C. LANDS OPENED

The regulations for the administration and disposal of Dominion lands in the railway belt of British Columbia have been passed by the governor-in-council, at Ottawa.

The railway belt is divided by the regulations into five main divisions: Upper Columbia division, lower Columbia division, Shuswap division, Kamloops division and Coast division.

In each division the disposal of the lands will be in accordance with the conditions prevailing. In the coast division the settlers will be entitled to entry for forty acres of bench lands as homesteads and pre-emption. If the settler is prepared to cultivate a larger area than is required in connection with half the legal subdivision entered as a homestead, he is permitted to pre-empt the adjoining twenty acres in legal subdivision. The same provisions will apply to the bench lands in the lower Columbia division and the Shuswap division, but it is required in this case that the settler should clear a total of ten acres

While the area of homesteads, pre-emptions and conditional purchases is limited as above stated to twenty or forty acres as the case may be, it is not proposed to limit the right of any one person to acquire a total area of 160 acres but only limits the right to acquire more than he can cultivate at one time under the conditions.

SIR WILFRIDS ITINERARY

With a few minor alterations it is expected that the following will be the itinerary of the tour of the West to be made next month by Premier Laurier and party. Hon. Mr. Graham, minister of railways, E. M. Macdonald, M.P., and F. Pardee, the Liberal whip, will be members of the party accompanying Sir Wilfrid.

Leave Ottawa, Thursday July 7, via C.P.R. to Port Arthur. Port Arthur meeting, Saturday, July 9, leaving Port Arthur via C. N. R. Sunday, July 10.

Meeting in Winnipeg on Monday, July 11, thence by C. N. R. to St. Anne for meeting on Tuesday or Wednesday. Thence back to Winnipeg, thence by C. N. R. to Morden, meeting there on July 15.

From Morden back via C. P. R. to Morris, thence by C. N. R. to Somerset, Saturday, 16th, and on by C. N. R. to Brandon; meeting in Brandon on Monday, July 18.

From Brandon, take C. P. R. via Chater, Rapid City, and Minnedosa to Yorkton, meeting there on Wednesday, the 20th.

From Yorkton take C. P. R. line to Melville; meeting there on Friday, July 22; thence back to Yorkton by C. P. R., to Lanigan; meeting there on Monday, July 25.

From Lanigan take C. P. R. to Saskatoon and from Saskatoon take C. N. R. to Prince Albert; meeting there on Wednesday, the 27th.

From Prince Albert take C. N. R. to Saskatoon for meeting there on Friday, July 29.

From Saskatoon take C. N. R. to Regina, take C. P. R. to Stoughton, thence to Weyburn via C. P. R. for meeting there on Wednesday, August 3.

From Weyburn take C. P. R. to Moose Jaw; meeting there on Friday, August 5.

Thence from Moose Jaw back to Regina via C. P. R. and by Canadian Northern via Saskatoon and Warman to Battleford, two hours, and on to Lloydminster, stopping for a few hours.

Thence via Canadian Northern to Vermilion, Vegreville and Fort Saskatchewan, stopping at each place for an hour or two.

Thence to Edmonton for a meeting there on the 8th of August.

On Tuesday, August 9, take C. P. R. to Wetaskiwin, stopping there for an hour, thence to Red Deer; meeting at Red Deer on Wednesday, August 10.

From Red Deer take C. P. R. to Calgary meeting there on Friday, August 12.

Leaving Calgary on Saturday, August 13, via C. P. R. to go to Banff for Sunday, August 14.

On Monday, via C. P. R. to Golden, stopping there for an hour, thence on to Vancouver for meeting, Tuesday, the 16th of August.

Then meeting in Victoria on Thursday, August 18.

From Victoria to Prince Rupert, and back to Victoria by August 24th.

Meeting in Kamloops on the night of August 26.

From Kamloops to Nelson for meeting on August 28.

From Nelson back to Crows' Nest Pass, back to Lethbridge for meeting, August 30.

From Lethbridge back to Medicine Hat, via C. P. R., for meeting on September 2; thence via C. P. R. to Ottawa.

DIRIGIBLE SCARES LONDON

A London, England, cable of June 4 said: "An airship early this morning flew over the heart of London and circled the dome of St. Paul. It was a British army dirigible, which left Farnborough at 11.30 p.m., and returned there at 3.30 a.m., having covered 110 miles in four hours, an average of 27½ miles an hour. "The German war scare was revived in the wee sma' hours, when the whirling dirigible floated over the city. It was seen by hundreds and the police and newspaper offices received scores of warnings that the Germans were about to blow up the city. An interesting phase of the event is the fact that the start at Farnborough, thirty miles southwest of London was made from near the tomb of Napoleon III. and Prince Imperial Louis. The trip was made unannounced. The army aviators declare the dirigible was under control every moment of the trip."

WANTS A REPRESENTATIVE

I am instructed by our association to forward you the following resolution: "That, the elevator commission be asked to send a representative here to consider the establishment of a government elevator at this point."

"That, we commend the action of Mr. Castle in investigating the terminal elevator frauds, and also in seeking to bring the offenders to a seat of justice."

Hamiota. GEO. S. FRASER, Sec.

Farmer, Alta.—Can widower holding homestead and pre-emption will away his rights to his heirs or other parties, and can they, in case of his death before patent is obtained complete his improvements and obtain a patent for the land from the Dominion.

Ans.—Yes. The law is lenient in this respect. In case of the death of the widower his heir could take out letters of administration and complete the duties and secure the patent. In such a case as this the heir would not be required to spend any time in residence upon the land but would have to fulfil all the other duties.

Want, Sale and Exchange

All advertisements under this heading will be charged for at the rate of 2c. per word per insertion; six insertions given for the price of five.

SEED GRAIN FOR SALE

FOR SALE—ABUNDANCE SEED OATS, grown from Garton Seed, cleaned and bagged, \$2.00 a cwt. f.o.b. Girvin.—Hazelton Bros., Girvin, Sask. 54*

POTATOES FOR SEED, THE BEST FOR the West. Early Rochester Rose and Vermont Gold Coin, great yielders, splendid quality, no small ones. Royal Russett for heavy clay land. Pure seed, all Western grown, \$1 per bushel f.o.b. Emerson. Bags free.—T. W. Knowles. 40-6

NATIVE SPRUCE TREES FOR SALE.—Average size, 15 inches; \$1.00 per dozen, or \$7.00 per hundred prepaid.—Thos. Fry, Canora, Sask. 41-6

SCRIP FOR SALE AND WANTED

SOUTH AFRICAN WARRANTS FOR SALE, close prices, prompt delivery.—T. D. Thompson, & Co., 42 Merchants Bank, Winnipeg. 42-6

PROPERTY FOR SALE

320 ACRES, 1½ MILES FROM TOWN, AND only 35 miles from Winnipeg. 210 acres in crop for the first time, the balance can all be steam plowed. Buildings consist of a new house and barn, shingle roof. The price including half the growing crop \$25.00 per acre for quick sale. 2560 acres of guaranteed first class open prairie land, for sale in the Eagle Lake district in parcels to suit the purchaser, at \$15.00 per acre, terms arranged.—Dangerfield and Doolittle, Winnipeg, Man. 44-2

FARM FOR SALE—320 ACRES—GOOD, RICH loam, clay subsoil, 1½ miles from market, about 200 acres under cultivation; fair buildings; spring creek runs right through farm, also good well; ideal for mixed farming; phone connection; price \$7,000; write for terms.—Charles G. Crossman, Elkhorn, Man. 44-6*

SNAPS IN FARM LANDS.—AS RECENTLY announced in this paper we are closing out our entire holdings, and in order to effect a quick sale offer for ten days the following bargains:—7,000 acres at Kamsack, Sask., at \$9.50 per acre, en bloc; 3000 acres at Canora, Sask., at \$9.00 per acre, en bloc; 1,280 acres, Swan River, Man., at \$8.00 per acre, en bloc; 640 acres, two miles south of Dufrost, Man., at \$15.00 per acre; 480 acres, one-and-a-half miles from Dufrost, Man., at \$16.50 per acre; 440 acres adjoining Station at Marquette, Man., at \$20.00 per acre; Lord Elphinstone Ranch, 1760 acres, 4 miles north of Newdale, Man., at \$15.00 per acre.—Manitoba Land and Investment Co., Rooms 1 and 2, Silvester-Willson Block, 222 McDermot Avenue, Winnipeg, Man. Phone Main 1573. P.O. Box 1086. 45-1

FOR SALE, 320 ACRES, FOUR MILES FROM town on Goose Lake line, all broken, 100 acres summer fallow; sold with or without crop.—Apply. Jno. Douglas, Creekfield, Sask. 45-4

FOR SALE, EAST HALF OF SECTION 4-32-4 west of 2nd M.; six miles from market; 140 acres in crop; good buildings and water; price \$5,000; terms on application.—Apply to Ewald Geck or Jas. H. Herron, Canora, Sask. 45-6

FARM FOR SALE—ONE QUARTER SECTION of best wheat land in Estevan district, about 145 acres cultivated, 10 acres in pasture; splendid well; buildings medium; convenient to Estevan and Balfour and new railway three miles away; coal direct from mines, costs \$1.60 per ton; more land adjoining can be bought and a good school is near.—For particulars address Box 10, Grain Growers' Guide. 45-3

SITUATIONS WANTED

STRONG MAN WANTS WORK ON FARM.—Near Moose Jaw preferred. W. Goldsney, Heward P.O., Sask. 44-2

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

Cards under this heading will be inserted weekly at the rate of \$4.00 per line, per year. No card accepted for less than six months, or less space than two lines.

Under this heading should appear the names of every breeder of Live Stock in the West. Buyers and Breeders everywhere, as you are well aware, are constantly on the lookout for additions to their herds, or the exchange of some particular animal, and as THE GUIDE is now recognized as the best market authority, and in every way the most reliable journal working in the interests of the West, nothing is more natural than for you to seek in its columns for the names of reliable men to deal with when buying stock.

Consider the smallness of the cost of carrying a card in this column compared with the results that are sure to follow, and make up your mind to send us your card to-day.

ROSDALE FARM BERKSHIRES—YOUNG Stock for Sale.—G. A. Hope, Wadena, Sask.

A. D. McDONALD, BREEDER OF PURE BRED Yorkshires and pure bred Shorthorns; young Bulls for Sale.—Sunnyside Stock Farm, Napinka, Man.

HEREFORD CATTLE AND SHETLAND PONIES J. E. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man.

SUFFOLK HORSES.—JAQUES BROS., IM- porters and Breeders, Lamerton, P.O., Alta.

TAMWORTHS—HAZELHURST FARM offers special inducements on Boars; March farrowings, write for particulars and prices.—Harold Orchard, Lintrathen, Man. 42-3

F. J. COLLYER, WELWYN, SASK., BREEDER Aberdeen-Angus. Young stock for sale.

PURE BRED STOCK

FOR SALE, REGISTERED SHORTHORNS— Shorthorn dairy cows at \$50 to \$75 each; young bulls at \$35 to \$70; grade cows and stockers supplied remarkably cheap.—J. Bousfield, Orchard Farm, MacGregor, Man. 18*

ORDERS TAKEN FOR REGISTERED BERK- shires, March and May farrowings, and May farrow in Yorkshires.—R. J. Pritchard, Roland, Man. 40-6

POULTRY AND EGGS

EGGS, FOR HATCHING, FROM HIGHEST quality Exhibition and Utility Barred Plymouth Rocks.—Forrest Grove Poultry Yards, P.O. Box 841, Winnipeg. 45-4

DOGS FOR SALE

SEVEN FINE WOLFHOUND PUPS. ALL dogs, height of parents, 32 inches. Very fast and sure killers. Price \$6.00 each.—Alex. Robertson, Kenton, Man. 44-4

LOST, STOLEN OR STRAYED

ESTRAY, SINCE APRIL 17th, GREY MARE, aged, 1,300 lbs.; goes a little stiff; small sore under jaw; collar marks; hollow back.—S. Fulcher, Maryfield, Sask. 45-1

100 DOLLARS FOR CONVICTION OF THIEF and return of Mare taken from Pound Farm, Estevan, Nov. 28th; 7 years old; weight 1,300 lbs.; bay, one big hind leg, star on forehead; may have foal June. \$25 dollars for mare.—W. Brookes. 45-1

TENDERS

TENDERS FOR DIFFERENT GRADES OF Twine to be delivered at Souris C.O.D., August 1st, will be received by the undersigned up to June 17th; the lowest tender not necessarily accepted.—W. J. Barclay, Box 31, Souris, Man. 45-1

GRINS & GROWLS

BY THE CARTOONIST

The Ottawa government is now in possession of tons of information proving the necessity of government owned terminals.—News Item.

"We've piles of goodly evidence," Said the Lions of Debate.

Yet while we've simply got the tons, The Farmer "has the wait!"



Teddy Earl of Warwick

Mr. Roosevelt could, if he liked, be the Warwick of American politics.—English News Item.

"We dunno; but this is how he would look as the Kingmaker."

Defeat

Jim Patton's
Beat.
Grew fat on
Wheat.
Takes backward
Seat.
Thank the Lord!
Great."



A Financial Stringency

Wheatun—"Say! old man, never see you doing much buying now."

Beatun—"Buying takes money."

Wheatun—"Well?"

Beatun—"Yes, you can't finance an "Observer" and then have money to buy."

"The King is dead! Long live the King!"
"Patton's down and out."
"Ted Roosevelt soon will homeward come
The Trust magnates to rout."
Zybsco's slumped and Halley's waned,
We do not care a pin,
But what we really want to know
Is "Jeffries going to win?"

Nowadays He Wants the Earth

Times have changed since the poet wrote "Man wants but little here below."



Yes Sir!

"We sow our wheat from an Automobile. It grows so quick that you have few move some to get out of the way."



"But that was a bad season. Year before we sowed the wheat before breakfast and ate the crop next day as bread."



"Wot we really want is a combined plough, seeder, reaper and binder."



Yes Sirree! when we get properly going the bakers will have to come and bake bread on our farm!"



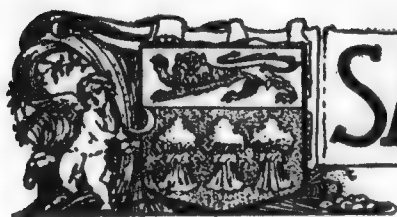
"And then yew can just sow wheat at one end and eat crackers at the other end of the field."

Looking for a Teacher?

THEN why not insert an advertisement in The Guide? It goes into the best farmers' homes throughout the west, and consequently will reach many of the successful teachers in the country districts. You will therefore get applications from experienced and competent teachers, and not from beginners looking for an opening. To encourage you to place your "teacher wanted" announcement in The Guide we have decided to make a specially low rate for advertisements under this heading. **WE WILL INSERT ANY "TEACHER WANTED" ADVERTISEMENT TWO WEEKS FOR \$1.00, OR FOUR WEEKS FOR \$2.00.** The following will serve as a model to be followed more or less closely in drafting your advertisement:

WANTED, MALE TEACHER, HOLDING 2nd or 3rd class professional certificate, for Lake Shore S.D., No. 937; duties to begin as soon as possible and continue for four months, and as much longer as the weather will permit.—Apply, stating salary wanted and experience, and giving references, to J. D. Brown, Sec.-Treas., Dingman, Alta.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, Winnipeg



SASKATCHEWAN SECTION

This Section of the Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers Association

HOW'S YOUR ASSOCIATION?

The secretary, on returning home after a very busy week, and looking over a mass of correspondence, has a vision of things as seen when one is weary, and he hastily scribbles the following to our officers and members in general:—

Is your Association sick, asleep or dead? Has it only a name or is it a healthy vigorous influence and power in your district, as well as a representative integral part of the vital force striving to find expression through the Central Executive? Is there an endeavor on the part of your local officers to see to it that this expression finds its outlet and hits the target? It often happens that Institutions once most active in the endeavor to secure a reform are first to revolt if certain men do not secure the chief places in the synagogue, and the principles are lost sight of in the race of individuals for supremacy, as the great men of Rome once fell stabbing each other, rather than allowing one to lead the nation to greatness or rather would they suffer every kind of bondage than enjoy a protection not secured by their own leadership. So today the antagonisms of individuals often retards the progress of our movement and the establishment of our ideals.

What does your Association stand for? Is it an active force to be heard and felt by its foes? Is it something with nothing but a name? Are you a nominal Grain Grower with no activity, saying nothing, doing nothing, being nothing; a nonentity. No use in trouble or distress. No use in the struggle for progress. A thing with nothing but a name. Is there not room, think you, for a moving vital force to work? Is there not a demand for a force to sweep away the blasting power of greed and graft, and also the lethargy of our people regarding the education of our sons and daughters; in order that our class may be supplied with the trained intellectual and economic ability necessary to enable us to successfully compete in the race of today; which the multifarious intricate trading problems, methods of transportation and mediums of exchange call for? Is there not enough real work for our local associations to perform, to cause a vigorous circulation of ideas culminating in action. Yea, even until its heart throbs shall be felt throughout the entire community it which it is located, and its pulsations distinctly felt beating in unison with the Central Association as they together battle against their foes.

Remember that sleep, sickness or death may come not only from the fact that they get no help, but also from the fact that they do not help. Your horse may be poor because his teeth are bad. But more likely it is because he is worked too hard on too little oats. Probably he is balky, because never or poorly broke in and so used to no work at all. Have you yet looked on your local association as the Central pivot of your community? Your College and University? The one place where farmers, young and old, male and female, may be educated and trained in all the various matters and duties of our social, economic and governmental responsibilities? Once you realize the great value of our institution, and you commence to use it as a part of the machinery by which we are to fit and equip ourselves to take our rightful place as a class in the management of the affairs of this land of ours, your Association will be neither a weakling, sick, sleepy or dead. Join for life, and use it thus, and it will live forever in human hearts and lives, and be a powerful instrumentality in the establishment of that which is best.

THE SASKATCHEWAN GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

COXBY WANTS RAILWAY

At the last meeting of the Coxby Grain Growers' Association it was decided that we write you asking for the consideration of the railway question as it concerns us. It is expected that the C. P. R. and the G. T. P. will both cross the South Sask-

atchewan at about the same place where the C. N. R. now crosses. Hence places along the routes of these roads will be well served. But we consider that there is just as good a crossing here and if one of these railways were to be built farther east than its present survey, settlements would be benefited thereby. This is a good mixed farming country, but unless we get better railway facilities the best settlers will not stay. Therefore, we protest against the accumulation of railways along one line, and would ask your committee to devise some means of considering some solution of this question which is so vital to us. If we could reach an elevator it would not be so bad. We are unable to ship our wheat on account of the lack of railway facilities. Hence if the route of some proposed line could be deviated, it would be of lasting benefit to this association.

W. R. ORTON, Sec.

Coxby, Sask.

RESOLUTION FROM FIELDING

Be it resolved, that we, the members of the Fielding Grain Growers' Association favor a line of elevators, one at each point, with a complete system and necessary equipment to handle grain from the

is not asking too much, I would like if you would send me all the particulars about the aims and regulations of the said Association. There is no branch of your Association, or any other that I know of, in this district, and I think we need something of the kind here. This is a new settlement here, but the country is developing rapidly. Wishing you every success, and awaiting an early reply.

WM. J. THUN.

Hartsburg, Sask.

SEMANS AND CO-OPERATION

Enclosed please find \$25, being 50 cents each for 50 new members, also \$1 for one hundred membership cards. Fifty you have recently sent us, and we would ask you to kindly forward us fifty more. We recently advertised for tenders for twine by carlot, and were able to secure it at \$8.55 per cwt., 550 ft. to the pound, other lengths in proportion. We obtained our formalin at a cheaper rate through organization, and now we are after the coal for next winter. Could you give us any information as to the best way to get the lowest prices? Every person who wished to benefit by the cheap rates on twine or anything else we get must first of all pay his \$1.00 for member-

YELLOW GRASS AFTER SIR WILFRID

On May 24th we held a meeting of our Grain Growers' Association, at which a resolution was passed instructing me to write the secretaries of the Provincial Associations of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, setting forth the importance of making use of the coming visit of Premier Laurier and such of his ministers as may accompany him on his tour through these western provinces, and to urge upon them the importance of the Federal government taking over the terminal elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur. The procedure we propose is as follows:

That the Central Associations of these three provinces shall make complete arrangements for as large a representation of Grain Growers as possible to meet the premier and colleagues at every point at which he will have a public meeting. Let these Grain Growers present him with an address becoming his position, and at the close of it, and forming a part of said address, an urgent appeal for the Federal government to take over the terminal elevators. Make sure that they shall meet at every point a demonstration worthy of the cause we represent. I would suggest that all should wear badges, plain or otherwise. This is a matter that can only be handled by the provincial associations. We have much to gain and nothing to lose by such a demonstration. The government has already been asked to take over these elevators, and probably in time will take action. We cannot, however, take risks, and such a demonstration as we propose will show them how much we are in earnest.

I now leave the matter in your hands. Hoping you will give it a favorable consideration, I am, yours sincerely,

JAS. SMITH, Secretary.

Yellow Grass, Sask.

initial shipping point to the ultimate market. The management of the elevators to be vested in the hands of a commission of three men, two to be appointed by the G. G. A., and one by the government, with power to add to their numbers if necessary.

LADIES ARE JOINING

Dear Sir:

Please find enclosed thirteen dollars, being half of the fees for twenty-six members. Kindly send me more membership tickets. Bright prospects of getting more members. At our last meeting twenty-one new members joined, thirteen of them being ladies. We had a directors' meeting on the 23rd, and in reference to the elevator question it was resolved, "That we, the directors of the Ohlen Association, favor a Government monopoly, with a complete system having all the necessary equipment to handle all the grain from the initial shipping point to the ultimate market." A committee of four was appointed to meet the Commission, and we ask a special favor that the Commission will sit at Esterhazy.

O. E. LINDGREEN, Sec.
Stockholm, Sask.

SEEKING THE LIGHT

In looking over a copy of THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, I noticed an article on Life Membership in the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association. Now, if it

ship fee. It not only benefits themselves, but is educating, as it goes to show what little we can do locally, and how much more the head association could do, especially if everyone put his shoulder to the wheel. The farmers must come out on top if they only will stick together.

V. T. N. PELLETT, Sec.
Semans, Sask.

CARNDUFF DISAPPOINTED

On account of the short notice our executive are not able to send a representative to attend the sitting of the elevator commission at Carlyle. I might say we have only had time to meet late last night to consider a number of questions that some of our members thought needed more careful thought than could be given them in a hurriedly called meeting. We would also have had to cover a distance of about fifty miles that morning to attend the sittings at Carlyle, and as we had no intimation as to how long the commission would sit at that point, we have had to let the matter drop, regretting the circumstances.

I am requested by the executive to forward the following resolution, and trusting that we may yet have the opportunity of contributing our mite towards the advancement of the farmers' cause in Saskatchewan: "Moved by R. Young, seconded by S. Hill, that this association express its regret that the elevator commission has not held any

SASKATCHEWAN GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

HONORARY PRESIDENT:

E. N. HOPKINS - - MOOSE JAW

PRESIDENT:

F. M. GATES - - FILLMORE

VICE-PRESIDENT:

J. A. MURRAY - - WAPELLA

SECRETARY-TREASURER:

FRED. W. GREEN - MOOSE JAW

DIRECTORS AT LARGE:

E. A. Partridge, Sintaluta; George Langley, Maymont; F. W. Green, Moose Jaw; F. C. Tate, Grand Coulee; A. G. Hawkes, Percival; Wm. Noble, Oxbow.

DISTRICT DIRECTORS:

James Robinson, Walpole; J. A. Maharg, Moose Jaw; Charles Dunning, Beaverdale; John Evans, Nutana, Dr. T. Hill, Kinley; Thos. Cochrane, Melfort; Andrew Knox, Colleton; George Boerma, North Battleford.

meeting on the Estevan line of the C. P. R., and hope that the commission will be able to hold a sitting on this line at a later date." Carried unanimously. Carnduff would be more convenient than points west on account of the passenger train coming our direction in the morning and going back west in the evening.

J. SHIER, Sec.

Carnduff, Sask.

WANTS TO MEET COMMISSION

The Bienfait G. G. A., at their meeting on May 14th passed a resolution to send a delegation to meet the elevator commission, but on account of not knowing where the commission would meet, and was in expectancy of it sitting at Estevan, they have been deprived of the privilege, and on account of getting your mail informing us of the commission holding a session in Weyburn, which we got too late, we are desirous of giving the commission a verbal report of our decision on the elevator question. If the commission intend holding a sitting on the Souris branch, we would deem it a favor if you could let us know when and where, and at what time it would be held. Please let us know at your earliest convenience. In case we cannot meet the commission we can send our resolutions to the commission for their consideration.

J. H. CLARK, Sec.

Bienfait, Sask.

NORTHMINSTER GROWING

Our meeting of the 23rd inst. was attended with better results than previously, and I herewith enclose you \$5.50, which is half our membership fees to date. Now that we have made a commencement more members will quickly come in. The officers of the association are as follows: President, G. Almond; vice-president, E. Babey; secretary-treasurer, A. B. Barrat. Directors: T. Metcalf, W. Franklin, C. Hayes, J. Ralph, G. Donaldson and L. Weaver. In your letter of April 13th you state that you had sent 25 reports of your convention. These have not yet come to hand. We are having a special meeting on June 13th re binder twine, and to consider the elevator question.

A. B. BARRAT, Sec.
Northminster, Sask.

WEIR HILL DISTRICT ACTIVE

On the evening of May 13, the Weir Hill Grain Growers' Association held their regular meeting in the large and commodious Weir Hill school house, which was crowded to the door.

Owing to a social gathering the same evening only part of the business before the meeting was transacted. The prospect for a live, active, long-lived branch certainly looks promising. A large number of farmers, farmers' wives, sons and daughters were present, and are all getting alive to the benefits derived from the Grain Growers' Association. At 8-30 o'clock the officers took their respective places at the desk, and the president, Mr. Bacon, called the meeting to order, and as requested by Mr. Haug, reminded those present of the sad news of the death of King Edward. Mr. Haug also wished

the president to ask to have a representative of the Association appointed to attend a memorial service in Arcola on Friday, May 20, and on motion of S. J. Weir, seconded by Bert Hicks, our president was appointed. Profound sympathy was felt and deep sorrow expressed for the death of our beloved Sovereign.

New members for the Association were called for and eleven signed the roll. A resolution was brought up dealing with the coal question, and on motion by Dan McCurdy, seconded by Chas. Cox, the secretary was instructed to write Mr. Bulmer, manager of a mine, Taylorton, P.Q., that we would handle ten cars of his screened coal. Motion was carried.

Moved by Geo. Christie, seconded by Dan McCurdy, that all accounts be paid to date.—Motion carried.

As requested by our president and on motion of Grant, seconded by Weir, the meeting adjourned.

J. H. N. McCartney was then elected to the chair and proceeded with the programme, which consisted of songs, recitations and phonograph selections, by H. B. Trachsel and Dan McCurdy, all of which received impartial praise and applause. After the close of the programme, the chairman in a few well chosen words expressed himself as being highly pleased with the evening's proceedings, and moved that a hearty vote of thanks be accorded those who so kindly assisted with the programme and also to the ladies who provided so amply all the good things for the occasion. On behalf of the association a cordial invitation was extended to all present, and as many more who wish to attend, to be with us at our next social gathering, and the social event was brought to a close by singing "God Save the King."

As the clock struck one people began to retire to their homes, regret was expressed by a large number of members and ladies that the evening was not long enough to permit winding up of some of the important business. I believe such evenings as this spent together will ultimately greatly increase our membership. This being our first social evening we trust that each year will furnish a large number to participate in the good things enjoyed at such a gathering.

R. McCURDY, Sec.-Treas.
Weir Hill, Sask.

CUPAR ANSWERS QUESTIONS

As requested in yours of the 18th inst., I am sending you a report of our meeting on the 28th. There were not very many present, but we made up in enthusiasm what we lacked in numbers. We decided to consider the questions set forth on page eighteen of THE GUIDE of May 18th. We also appointed a committee of five to meet the Elevator Commission and place our views before them.

No. 1.—Existing evils. Private owned elevators.

No. 2.

- (1)—No. Elevators must take the place of platforms.
- (2)—No.
- (3)—No.
- (4)—No.

No. 3.—We do not believe in the Manitoba Act.

No. 4.—Have Independent Commission (1 and 2 not answered).

- (3)—Elevators must be made self-sustaining.
- (4)—No monopoly.

No. 5.

- (1)—Build new elevators where petitioned for.
- (2)—Must clean and be thoroughly up-to-date.
- (3)—Have carload bins in plenty.
- (4)—No terminals in province. Extra freight charge and handling is costly.

No. 6.—No.

No. 7.—If it be self-sustaining it must be under the control of the sustainers.

No. 8.—Would be on too small a scale. Must be one big system under one central management.

No. 9.—Do not believe in it.

No. 10.—Should build where forty farmers sign petition.

The rest of our views we hope to place before the Commission.

FRANK E. ADAMS, Sec.
Cupar, Sask.

WORD FROM SWANSON

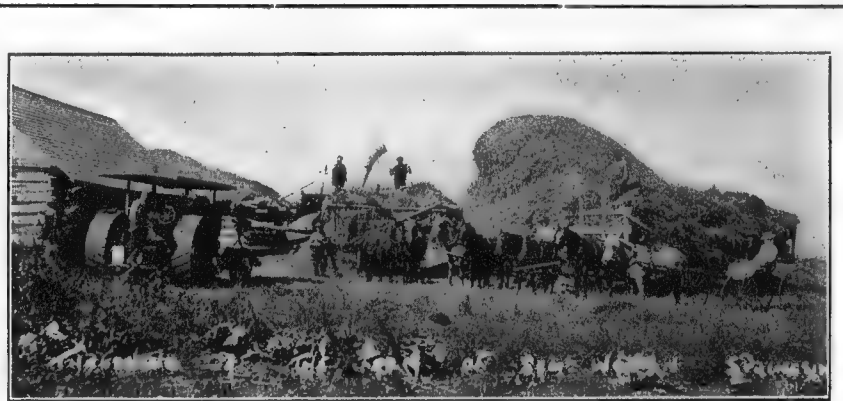
I am in receipt of your favor of the 13th inst., with reports of the convention, for which please find \$1.25 enclosed. I am also enclosing \$2.00 as subscriptions for four new members. The convention reports were distributed at our last meeting. The owning and management of elevators was fully discussed, and it was resolved, "That we favor complete Government control of all elevators, the management to be a Board consisting of the Minister of Agriculture and two nominees of the Grain Growers' Association."

D. MCINTYRE, Sec.
Swanson, Sask.

EARL GREY STILL LIVING

I dare say you will wonder why I have not answered your communication of the 13th of April. I may say that I have been away for some weeks and did not get this letter until last week, and as there

only fault that I, or anyone, could find with it was that there was too little time to thoroughly accomplish the work that we felt needed to be done. There were too many speeches left unmade, that ought to have been made, in fact there was too much material for the mill to grind, so to speak, and there needs to be some further organization arrangements made, so that matters can be more fully discussed, and so get the work more thoroughly done than is possible at an Annual Convention. I believe if we could hold a District Convention this fall in each of the 13 districts into which the province was divided, it would materially lessen the work of the Annual Convention, and at the same time make that work of a higher standard (if I may be allowed to use such an expression) i.e., a good deal of the detail work could be dealt with at the district conventions, and leave the major subjects only to be dealt with at the annual meeting.



Threshing Outfit of S. Walton, Springside, Sask.

was to be a meeting of the branch on the 28th, I thought I would answer it after the meeting. However, owing to an error in the printing of the advertisement, nobody turned up. There will be a meeting on the 11th of June, when I will lay the matter before the meeting and send you the findings at the earliest date possible. My personal feelings are that it would be best for the farmers to own their own point elevators, the Government sending the amount necessary to build them at a low rate of interest. But I think that the Government should own all terminals, and that there should be a sample market operated by the Government, to be in connection with the terminals and the point elevators.

Regarding the Commission, I think that a Commission of three under the supervision of the Minister of Agriculture, the Commission to come up for re-election every three or four years, would be the best.

GUY FOSTER, Sec.
Earl Grey, Sask.

DISTRICT CONVENTIONS

There seems to be a growing feeling in my district for District Conventions, and it appears to me that there would be many advantages in holding these, and I will point out as briefly as I can some of them that occur to me at the moment. The last Annual Convention at Prince Albert was a huge success in my opinion, and the

Another advantage that might be gained from District Conventions is, that they could be used as a means of electing delegates from each district to the Annual Convention, and thus getting, if I may say so, the cream of the talent of the province. That we have in our Association talent of a very high order, was evident to anyone who has been in the habit of attending conventions, and we owe it to ourselves to use to the utmost all the ability we can bring to bear on the matters we have to discuss, seeing we have such formidable foes to meet, who have got the start of us both in time, money, ability and organization. At present we are very much like a mob going out to attack an organized and fully drilled army, and our actions are wild, our blows wide, and consequently almost powerless; but once let us get our organization perfected, and we can strike hard, straight and powerful blows that will make the enemy stagger, and give that confidence to our members which success always brings. In my organization work I am constantly being told that "you can't get farmers to work together; all their past schemes have been failures; farmers are too independent;" and many other expressions of a like character. In reply to this, I would like to say, that the way to beget confidence is to exhibit confidence yourself, and my conviction is that if you will put confidence in the farmer, the farmer will put confidence in you.

There is a good deal more that might



Farm Home, Jas. Gilmour, Summerside, Sask.

♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦
BIG SPORTS DAY
♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦
Norquay, Sask., will hold its sixth annual picnic and sports day, at the usual place near the lake, on Friday, June 24, under the auspices of the Spring Hill branch of the S.G.G.A., now numbering 40 paid up members. The committee is trying to get some outside speaker for the forenoon, who will dwell upon the most important issues of the Association. Neighboring branches are specially invited. A good time is assured to all.
♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦

be said but I will only now mention one point that is most important. If we had thirteen District Conventions it is evident we could get a far larger total attendance than the Annual one gets (huge as it is), and the expense would not be so much per individual member, and I see no reason why a district convention should not evoke as much enthusiasm as an annual one, as we should arrange to have some of the leading members of the Executive and Directors attend each meeting, and thus get more of our members in touch with the leaders, and I believe the effect on the whole membership could not be otherwise than beneficial. I would like all the local associations to bring this matter forward at their meetings, and let us know their minds in regard to it.

CHAS. LUNN,
Organizing Secretary, No. 9 District.

SYMPATHY IN LOSS

The Fielding branch G.G.A. have passed the following resolution:—
"We as farmers and members of the Grain Growers' Association, wish to express our sympathy to our fellow farmers of the United States who have suffered so great a loss from storm."

F. GLYNN, President

R. W. FERRIS, Sec.-Treas.

ROLEAU IS LEADING

To our members:—

Below we give you a list of the fees received during May, which we trust you will find satisfactory. As you will notice the five highest for the month are:—

Bethune	\$25.00
Semans	25.00
Floral	20.00
Roleau	17.00
Saskatoon	15.00

This month makes no change in the Association Marathon as outlined in THE GUIDE of May 4, with the exception of Roleau, which takes first place with \$58. The rest are in the same order as appears in THE GUIDE referred to above.

You will notice that our fees are falling off considerably. Practically the only income we now have is from the sale of the convention reports. However, there are yet a large number of our associations which have not remitted for these reports. Some write saying that the money will be forwarded when they dispose of the reports. We look at it in this way: We are the wholesale distributors, and our associations are the retailmen. Is it customary for a wholesale business man to wait for his money until the retailer has sold all the goods shipped him by that wholesaler? Kindly help the Central along to the extent of \$1.25 for the reports forwarded to you.

THE SASKATCHEWAN GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

Fees received during May were:—

Arelee	\$ 6.00
Atwater	1.50
Bangor	1.00
Baring	11.00
Beatty	7.00
Bethune	25.00
Cambria	9.50
Copeland	13.00
Cory	10.00
Fielding	2.00
Findlayson	5.00
Freedholm .....	.50
Flett Springs	12.50
Floral	20.00

Continued on page 22

Prize Essay

By JOHN F. McINTOSH, Stonewall, Man.

This Essay was awarded the \$10 prize as the third best one written by Students of the Manitoba Agricultural College of the First and Second Years.

Co-operation may be defined as the association of any number of individuals, for their mutual benefit, and more especially, the association of working people, for the management and distributing of their industrial efforts.

Co-operation is no new theme, as it was started as long ago as the year 1777. It was first started along the line of communism but took an easy departure from the branch of socialism, and has now come to be recognized as a thoroughly sound business proposition and not the extravagant dream of a socialistic mind.

It has many advantages, among which are the common use of capital, and the marketing of common productions. As examples of the good co-operation has done, let me cite Denmark, a small kingdom, hemmed in on all sides by the great powers of Europe. From a small struggling, disorganized country, in the space of a few years it has become the supply market of Great Britain for dairy products, and is looked upon as a prosperous, peaceful kingdom. In the past 50 years Denmark's export trade in dairy produce, poultry and eggs, has taken enormous strides. This satisfactory condition is the result of co-operation, which was started by a few farmers, whose disgust with the existing conditions, and seeking a remedy, joined together and shipped their produce in large lots, doing away with the middlemen entirely. This small society was the foundation of co-operation in Denmark.

At the present time there is a society in every community and these are affiliated with a central society, resulting in the increase of Denmark's trade by leaps and bounds and the raising of the quality of produce shipped.

In California the fruit growers were in much the same condition as the dairymen were in Denmark, before co-operation was started. They were practically under the thumb of the commission men and speculators, having to take whatever price offered for their produce. The dealers were unscrupulous, defrauding the growers, who they regarded as their legitimate prey. With the formation of the California Fruit Growers' Exchange prospects took on a different and brighter hue. Instead of having a poor confined market, the growers by shipping through the exchange, have now a world-wide market and the enormous and ever-growing supply has no difficulty in being disposed of, bringing the quality of the fruit up to a higher standard, and also much cheaper to the consumer, while giving the producer a larger return for his labor.

This great stimulus to the fruit industry in California is the result of co-operation applied on a sound business basis, and this is the key to successful co-operation. Have it established on business principles and it cannot fail to go ahead.

To bring this near to our own door it would be difficult to find a more fertile soil for co-operation than Manitoba is at the present. In Manitoba the farmer has really no inducement to produce anything but wheat, and though he receives a fairly remunerative price for this necessary crop, he is robbed right and left by the elevator combine, the millers and unscrupulous speculators.

Why should the farmer provide mansions in the city to live in, and automobiles to drive about in, for men who have no earthly right to the commission charged for "handling" the grain. This handling could be done very much cheaper by a co-operative assisted by the government.

In other branches of farming a worse condition prevail, and the farmer who goes in for the various sidelines, is, generally, badly left. For example, take the potato market in Winnipeg last spring. Thousands of bushels were imported from the East and the States, still last fall, the farmer who had a carload to sell could only get from 23 to 25 cents per bushel and even at that price the market was glutted. At the same time, the consumers were paying from 40 to 50 cents per bushel and are now paying 75 cents

per bushel for them with the prospect of paying \$1.00 to \$1.50 in the near future, and this spring will see another large importation of eastern potatoes as usual. Here is a splendid opportunity for co-operation among the farmers which would open up a profitable industry for Manitoba.

Men well versed in this subject, tell us that Manitoba is essentially a dairy province and that in the near future a more intensive system of farming must be taken up. This change is gradually taking place at the present time in the Red River Valley, therefore, it is imperative that co-operation be started right away. The present conditions can-



A GLOBULAR GRAINSTER

"The rotund Ruttan am I,
Can never get thin tho' I try,
As round as a ball;
And O! worse than all—
For a glimpse of my feet I sigh."

"When I waddle round in the 'pit,'
With my calabash filled and lit;
I feel kind o' sore
When they on the floor
Point their finger and say, 'That's it!'"

not last much longer, and it is high time for the farmers to get together and run things a little more for their own profit.

Let us glance at the conditions under which dairying is carried on in Manitoba at the present time. Take, for example, a district located near Winnipeg. The dairy farms are for the most part run down grain farms, incapable of producing a profitable crop of wheat. The farmer has invested his money in a few cows and has turned his labor into the production of milk, shipping this to the central creamery. At the prevailing prices he receives about 16 cents a gallon for the milk, while the consumer is paying 40 cents per gallon for it.

This twenty-four cents spread goes to the creamery company for their trouble in pasteurizing, bottling and delivering the milk to the consumers. It seems to me that there is something radically wrong here, and not only in these branches of farming but in every other department of farm life it is the same story, always a herd of middlemen waiting to grasp a share of the profits.

If the dairymen of the province were to organize a co-operative society, and establish creameries throughout the province, having a central distributing creamery in Winnipeg, equipped with good machinery and under competent management, some of the many advantages that would follow are: the receiving by the consumer a better quality of pro-

duce at a cheaper rate than he is now paying for the poorer grade, and for the producer a more remunerative return for his labor and an increased demand stimulated by a wider market.

This would mean great things for Manitoba, as dairying is the most highly developed branch of intensive farming, and is also a very profitable one. As has been shown the farmers, who, the politicians tell us, are the backbone of the country, are robbed of their earnings generally in a legitimate way, and as long as this state of affairs continues just so long will there be mortgaged farms in Manitoba.

Possibly the reason co-operation is so hard to start among farmers, is that the Canadian farmer is one of the most individual, independent and altogether self-reliant persons on the face of the earth. There seems to be something in the actual contact with the soil, that makes him a strongly self-assertive being, who does not move readily to sustained movements.

The farmer has so long stood alone, planned and worked alone, in an atmosphere of individual independence, that he is not easily broken to the harness of organization. The Western spirit has been the stumbling block upon which many organizations have fallen, and seems to be the real reason why farmers have been so slow to seize upon the advantages of co-operation in the all-important matter of securing a return for their labor—a fair and just portion of what the consumers pay for the products of their toil.

Along this line the agricultural colleges are doing a great deal of good. The class spirit, which is fostered there, the sticking together of one class through thick and thin, in the many branches of college life, teach the boys the value of thorough organization and above all, co-operation.

CONTRACT TO BE LET

A contract for the construction of a sixty-one mile section of the Canadian Northern railway between the south side of New Westminster railway bridge and Chilliwack, B. C., will be awarded this month. Tenders will close on June 15. It is expected that a little more than a fortnight, making allowance for the time occupied by contractors to get their outfits on the ground, will elapse before grading operations are actually in progress. A start will be made opposite New Westminster, where the railway company has acquired an area of over 2,000 acres. Other sections of the road between Chilliwack and Yellowhead Pass will be placed under contract just as soon as the final surveys have been approved. Four years will probably witness the completion of the road between Edmonton and the coast.

This, in brief, sums up the announcements made by D. D. Mann, vice-president of the Canadian Northern Railway, on his arrival here from Toronto.

ROULEAU IS LEADING

Continued from Page 21

Golden West	4.50
Ingleford	1.00
Kisbey	2.00
Lake Centre	2.00
Lockwood	5.50
Narrow Lake	1.00
Neewin .....	.50
North Portal .....	.50
Northminster	5.50
Ohlen	13.00
Parkbeg	1.00
Patience Lake	6.00
Raymore	6.00
Roleau	17.00
Ruddell	3.50
St. Antoine	1.00
Saskatoon	15.00
Semans	25.00
Star City	7.50
Swanson	2.00
Valparaiso	3.50
Waldeck	5.00
Waldron	5.50
Total	\$255.00

MANY SETTLERS COMING

A Duluth, Minn., dispatch of June 9 said: "Eighty more immigrants for Western Canada passed through here today, bound for Winnipeg, Edmonton, Calgary and Prince Albert. All are Englishmen from near London and though some will take up farm land many declared their intention to seek homes in the city."

"According to R. McC. Smith, special passenger agent for the Grand Trunk, who accompanied the immigrants, the rush from England has become so great that it is impossible for all to make the change when they first planned to do so, and many who were intending to come with this party were obliged to stay behind on account of inability to secure second class passage on shipboard. The present party arrived this noon and left to-night at 7.20 via the Duluth, Missabe and Northern, and Canadian Northern."

COLD IN SOUTH

The lowest temperature ever recorded in Louisville, Kentucky, during the month of June was reached Friday morning with the thermometer at the weather bureau registering 43 degrees. The former minimum for the month of June was 44 degrees, recorded on June 1, 1889. The weather bureau had official reports of frost last night from Shelbyville, Ky., and Madison, Ind.

Tobacco growers over the state report that the plant beds are absolutely lifeless, and replanting is retarded to an alarming extent. According to country reports the crop will be seriously reduced. Other plants such as tomatoes have shown no growth and there is no estimating the damage to Kentucky from the unusually cold spring weather.

RAIN IN DAKOTA

A Grand Forks, N. D., wire of June 9 said: "The northern section of the state was visited this evening shortly after 8 o'clock with a soaking rain that put an end to all apprehension of damage to the crops from dry weather."

"The rain literally came down in torrents for half an hour and the ground has absorbed moisture enough to insure the growth of the crop for the next few weeks. Rain was badly needed in the valley and all over the state for the cold weather has taken the moisture from the ground without the moisture doing the wheat plant any appreciable good. There was a change in the weather for the warmer to-day, and this coupled with the rain gives a very optimistic outlook for the crop."

MARKET FOR B. C. FRUIT

J. C. Metcalfe, commissioner of transportation and markets for British Columbia, arrived in Winnipeg on Wednesday last to keep an eye on conditions affecting his province. Mr. Metcalfe in an interview expressed himself as being perfectly satisfied with the conditions of the fruit crop in his province. He estimates that the output will be from 50 to 75 per cent. greater than last year. This will, of course, mean that the more fruit will be available for exporting from the province, and will necessitate the enlarging of its market. "So far, Regina has been the furthest east we have shipped," said Mr. Metcalfe, "but this year we intend to include points east of Regina as far as Winnipeg as being in our field, and I am here to look over the ground. The fruit market of Western Canada has been supplied in the following ratio: Ontario, 50 per cent., United States, 35 per cent., and British Columbia, 15 per cent., for the last few years, and I think it should be reversed."

When asked about the freight rates, Mr. Metcalfe said that the rate from points in Oregon and Washington, to Winnipeg was \$1.12½ per 100 lbs., while from Vancouver it was \$1.00 per 100 lbs. Besides this difference in favor of Vancouver, there was a duty of 13 cents per box on apples, 48 cents per box, or 2 cents per pound on peaches, and 20 to 24 cents per box, or 1 cent per pound on cherries coming from across the border. "The outlook is good at Edmonton and Regina, and taking everything into consideration," concluded Mr. Metcalfe, "I think that we will also command a part of the trade here. Ontario fruits are not our big competitors, it is the American output we have to contend against."

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Organizing Southern Alberta

Continued from Page 11

The meeting in the Pincher Creek Opera House was a good one, the farmers coming from long distances. Many questions were asked and answered and lively discussion enjoyed by all. Mr. Herron addressed the meeting and a large addition was made to the membership role of the Union. Mr. A. Pelletier, president, and Mr. Henderson, secretary, were very much encouraged at the increased membership and the enthusiasm displayed.

Our next excitement was the Macleod Picnic, so meanwhile we were entertained at the bachelor home of Mr. Dickson at Spring Ridge, who gave us a very enjoyable drive on the Sunday, and the Monday morning he again drove us out, introducing us to his neighbors, notifying them of the meeting to be held that afternoon, with the result of a good gathering. So great was the interest in the "Elevator" question that Mr. Swift, who spoke for one hour and a half still left more to be said. Mr. Duffield who had presided at the meeting, took us to his home for supper, which we thoroughly enjoyed and appreciated, after which we drove to Ewelme, but owing to insufficient notice there was but a small attendance, so after chatting over matters until nine o'clock we set off for Macleod, some twenty miles distant, arriving there at about 12.30 p.m. Mr. Dickson had well exercised his two teams of drivers showing us some forty miles of a most prosperous looking country.

The day at Macleod was a busy one—the farmers bringing their wives and families, and the younger farmers bringing their best girls and every one was bright and happy, and without a single exception all seemed pleased with present prospects. A large crowd gathered around the dancing platform to listen to the speeches, and in addition to Mr. Swift and myself, Mr. W. F. Stevens (Live Stock Commissioner) addressed the meeting. The day's program was so successful that a resolution was passed to make it an annual affair, and the speakers were invited to attend again next year. The president, Mr. J. R. MacLean, and secretary, Mr. Glass, are to be congratulated on the day's success.

The trip altogether was an enjoyable one. Meeting, as we did, broad-minded, wholesouled men and women we are more than ever convinced that farmers are eager for knowledge regarding organization and co-operation and for a higher and better agriculture. Thanks to THE GUIDE farmers are getting more enlightened on economic questions and are looking more to their own interests. No one could attend a gathering like the one at Macleod without feeling that the farmers are beginning to realize their power and are preparing to use it, and the large number who come from great distances to attend and help organize these U.F.A. meetings is proof positive of the earnest desire to improve the present condition of things, which they recognize cannot be accomplished individually. The pleasant memories of this trip will long remain with us.

FEAR DOUBLE TAX

A phenomenally heavy influx of Chinese into Canada through the port of Vancouver—a rush which is getting the Dominion and provincial governments capital at the rate of about \$750,000 per annum, was explained by the receipt of information from Hong Kong that a report was in circulation among the Chinese there that Canada intended shortly to increase the head tax on the entry of Chinese from \$500 to \$1,000.

For the past six or seven weeks the customs officials have been somewhat puzzled to account for the rush of Chinese. Every C.P.R. trans-Pacific steamship has been reaching port with her full allotment of Chinese passengers, the allowance of these steamers in this collier-carrying trade being based on their tonnage. All the Japanese liners reaching Seattle from Chinese ports have also been carrying Chinese to their capacity, and aside from the few who were bound for United States points these Chinese landed in Seattle have been coming through to Vancouver, principally by boat.

PORT ARTHUR DRYDOCKS

A Port Arthur dispatch of May 31 said: "Recognizing the increase in shipping at the head of the Great Lakes, the Western Drydock and Shipbuilding Company now has under construction a \$1,250,000 drydock and shipbuilding plant. This will be capable of handling the largest boats at present on the lakes, and the keels for two 600 foot freighters are expected to be laid as soon as the plant is far enough advanced.

"This work will necessitate a large amount of machinery, as there will be a complete boiler shop, rolling and punching shops, pattern shops and foundry. It will employ at least 500 hands when in complete operation. At the present moment about 200 men are on the ground on the construction work.

James Whalen, of Port Arthur, is the President, and there are large Cleveland interests of an American shipbuilding company in the organization.

CANADIAN RECIPROCITY

From the Springfield Republican

Canadian reciprocity came into discussion at a largely-attended meeting of the economic club of New York City Wednesday last week. Canada contributed two speakers, ex-Justice Wallace Nesbitt of the Dominion supreme court and D. Lorne McGeheon, president of the Canadian Consolidated Rubber Company. Massachusetts provided the speakers from this side of the line—Henry M. Whitney and Charles S. Hamlin, former assistant secretary of the treasury. All of them spoke strongly in favor of closer and freer trade relations between the two countries, either through a reciprocity treaty or otherwise. Mr. Whitney declared that absolute free trade over the northern border would have the same beneficial effect upon both countries that it has on the several states of the American Union. Judge Nesbitt said:

"If grain, flour, breadstuffs, animals of all kinds, fruits, fish, poultry, eggs, butter, cheese, hides and timber were allowed to be sent in practically free, the result would be a very large decrease in the cost of living, with the further result of a very much improved ability to manufacture in competition with foreign countries having a lower cost of living than at present obtains in the United States. Is this something to be desired? On our side it would mean the opening of new country by leaps and bounds; fresh inhabitants pouring in with their purchasing power not less than at present and constantly increasing, does it not open out enormous possibilities in the way of trade for your manufactured goods?"

It certainly opens up such enormous possibilities for American manufacturers—especially if, in return for the above tariff concessions, Canada would offer concessions of equal weight on exports from the United States. And of course Judge Nesbitt had this in mind.

Mr. Hamlin ventured upon the details of a reciprocity treaty which would be worth securing for both countries. On our side we could offer to Canadian trade in this direction: Free coal, lumber, pulp, printing paper, wheat and grain, meat and food products, horses, hay, cattle, and iron ore. In return for this he thought Canada could give us "more favorable terms on agricultural implements, machinery, on certain kinds of textiles, silks, steel and iron products, wines, citrus fruits, coal, lumber and agricultural products. Some of these could be put on the free list and others at a reduced rate of duty."

The Dominion manufacturer, Mr. McGeheon, declared that Canada was ready to come into some such an arrangement. It was, he said, the United States which had been standing in the way. It remains for the Washington government to take the first steps. President Taft, it may confidently be said, could strengthen his administration by greatly moving in this direction as he has practically promised to do. To industrial New England it is a matter of the greatest consequence and value, and this section of the country should stand as a unit for the larger trade relations that are within our reach.

When a young man goes around looking as though he hadn't a friend on earth it is either a case of love or indigestion.

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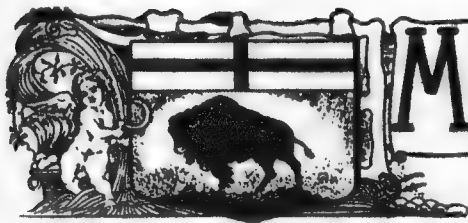
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602 McIntyre Block, Main Street, Winnipeg

DOMINION INDUSTRIAL TRAINING

An Ottawa dispatch of June 2 said: "The following have been appointed members of the royal commission on industrial training and technical education, an appropriation to cover the expenses of which was voted at the last session of parliament: James W. Robertson, L.L.D., of Montreal, chairman; Hon. John N. Armstrong, of Norty Sydney, N.S.; Dr. George Bryce, of Winnipeg; M. Gaspard Desperres, of Montreal; Gilbert W. Murray, of Toronto, secretary of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association; David Forsyth, of Berlin, Ont.; James Simpson, of Toronto; secretary and reporter to the commission, Thomas Bengough, Toronto."

William McAdoo, a farmer, living near Dufferin, was killed Monday evening at Barriefield, Ont., while driving home from the city. He was thrown off the wagon while speeding his horses. His neck was broken by the fall.

After a girl has passed the age of 20 the candles of her birthday cake shed too much light on the affair.



MANITOBA SECTION

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by R. McKenzie, Secretary, Winnipeg, Man.

TO MEET THE PREMIER

The central executive will hold a meeting on Friday, 7th, to make arrangements for a delegation to meet Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his party on their Western trip. It is expected that the M. G. G. A. will extend to the premier a hearty welcome to the West and at the same time present the views of the association on what the Western farmers expect from the Dominion government by way of legislation.

VERY MUCH ALIVE

Seeding being practically over, Valley River Grain Growers' Association resuscitated their thoughts along economic lines by holding a meeting on May 26th. President Kelly occupied the chair, and after the minutes of the previous meeting had been confirmed, he pointed out that some progress had recently been made in the elevator situation, and that the personnel of the commission was satisfactory to him and asked the members for an expression of opinion as to petitioning for a government elevator.

After several speeches it was moved by F. Boughen and Thos. Taylor, "That, the secretary be instructed to write D. W. McCuaig re getting up a petition to acquire the existing elevator at Valley River." Motion was carried.

The following motions were also passed: "That the secretary be instructed to make arrangements with nearby associations for purchasing twine."

"That we have a Grain Growers' picnic distinct from any other function."

"That the secretary be instructed to write the Ladies' Mutual Benefit Society of Valley River, asking them to co-operate with us in getting up the Valley River Grain Growers' picnic."

"That the secretary be instructed to write nearby associations arranging consecutive dates for picnics and Central Association for speakers for picnics."

A picnic committee of five was appointed. It was moved by Ben Boughen and William Jones, "That we hereby express our warm approval of the course pursued by THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE in exposing the mixing scandals at the terminal elevators and express our condemnation of the other papers, who tried to hush the matter up." Motion was carried with enthusiasm.

F. Boughen informed the meeting that by advice of J. G. McIntosh, a long time rural councillor of this part, he wished to introduce the following motion: "That the secretary be instructed to send our resolution re taxation of unoccupied lands to the municipal council, asking them to bring it to the attention of the union of the municipalities." Motion was carried.

The meeting adjourned to meet in two weeks when it is hoped the elevator petition will be in readiness for signatures, as this public utility is required complete for this next crop.

W. J. BOUGHEN, Sec.-treas.

HOLD JOINT PICNIC

The branches of Pine River, Firdale, Berton and Mayfield are arranging for a joint picnic somewhere about the 18th or 20th of June, the date not yet being fixed.

SECRETARIES CAN HELP

One way in which secretaries of the branch associations can help the work carried on by the Central Executive Committee, is by supplying the secretary with any information asked for. The main reason why farmers do not secure the reforms they ask for is the lack of data on which to base their demands. This deficiency could easily be corrected if the secretaries of the branches were more prompt in supplying information asked for. Perhaps the excessive price farmers have to pay for lumber for building purposes is the greatest drawback to improvements on the farm and it is generally admitted that the excessive

price is largely due to combinations among dealers and manufacturers of lumber. The central association has made an effort to secure information to enable them to arrive at a conclusion on which they could suggest a remedy. With that end in view, some weeks ago the secretaries were asked to send to the provincial secretary the retail prices for lumber at their shipping points. The number who gave the information was so small that it will be of no use for the object for which it was intended.

Recently inquiries have been sent out asking for information as to the effectiveness of the cattle guards supplied by railways and the losses sustained by

AFTER GOVERNMENT ELEVATOR

At a meeting of the Pine Creek Grain Growers' Association, held May 26, the following resolutions were passed:

Resolved, "That the Pine Creek Grain Growers' Association and the Royal Templars of Edrans hold a union picnic on or about the 21st of June, date to be fixed later, on section 19, 12, 12." Motion was carried.

Resolved, "That J. Bennett, E. Manus, D. McCuaig, and E. Stewart, be a committee to meet the committee of the Edrans Templars to arrange a program and fix a definite date." Motion was carried.

Moved by E. Stewart and seconded

WILL MEET SIR WILFRID

The executive of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association held a meeting on the evening of the 3rd. The principal business taken up was that of making arrangements to present the views of the Manitoba farmers to Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his party during their Western tour. The secretary was instructed to arrange for a hearing for the Grain Growers' delegates, at some point that would meet the convenience of Sir Wilfrid, preferably Brandon as being more convenient to the Grain Growers.

The special questions to be taken up will be the taking over of the terminal elevators by the Dominion government, the building of the Hudson's Bay Road, the tariff; emphasizing specially the importance of the Dominion government taking advantage of the offer of the United States government for a Reciprocity Treaty and the accepting of the offer of the United States government for reciprocal Free Trade in agricultural implements. The farmers will also press for the Dominion government to take up the chilled meat proposition.

farmers owing to stock killed on the track. It is very important that this information be supplied. There is no use whatever in farmers complaining unless they put themselves to the trouble of preparing an effective case when they apply for remedies to the proper authorities.

R. McKENZIE.

ELI BROWN ACTIVE

The Eli branch is arranging to hold a public meeting on Saturday June 11, at 2 o'clock. This is one of the branches of the association that has been dormant for two or three years. Last winter it was re-organized with a new set of officers and is now doing very effective work. The larger number of the members speak the French language and they desire a French speaker to explain to them more fully the aims and purposes of the organization.

WILL ORGANIZE BRANCHES

Mr. R. Lemieux of Somerset will make a tour of the French settlements east of the Red River, in the course of a couple of weeks, to organize branches of the Grain Growers' Association. The French speaking people of the province are becoming very much interested in the work of the association and all that is required to get them in line is to have speakers, who are familiar with the work of the organization, explain it to them in their own language.

by M. Watson, "That J. Bennett write the Elevator Commission and get all information re Government elevator at Pine Creek." Motion was carried.

Moved by J. Bennett, and seconded by M. Watson, "That the Grain Growers' Executive arrange to have a deputation to meet Premier Laurier while in the West and urge upon him the necessity of government ownership and operation of the terminal elevators, and also to lay before him the private prosecution of owners of said elevators; that we the Grain Growers condemn this private prosecution of these rich criminals, whereas if it had been a poor woman or man stealing a loaf of bread for a starving family they would have been tried in the public court, and all the newspapers in Winnipeg would have published it, but in this case we have to send to Ottawa to find out anything about the matter." Motion carried unanimously.

JOSIAH BENNETT
Pine Creek, Man. Sec.-Treas.

MANITOBA TECHNICAL EDUCATION

That the Manitoba government has decided to appoint a commission which will at once take up the question of technical education in the province was announced at a meeting of the Winnipeg Trades and Labor Council Thursday night.

H. Strange, the secretary of the legislative committee of that body, announced that during the afternoon a conference

MANITOBA GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

HONORARY PRESIDENT:
J. W. SCALLION - - VIRDEN

PRESIDENT:
D. W. McCUAIG, PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE

VICE-PRESIDENT:
R. C. HENDERS - - CULROSS

SECRETARY-TREASURER:
R. McKENZIE - - WINNIPEG

DIRECTORS:
Peter Wright, Myrtle; R. M. Wilson, Marringhurst; F. W. Kerr, Souris; G. H. Malcolm, Birtle; J. S. Woods, Oakville; R. J. Avison, Gilbert Plains.

had been held with G. R. Coldwell, the minister of education, who was most anxious that the Trades and Labor Council should discuss the matter as soon as possible, as he wished the council to depute six or more members of the commission. The members of the commission will be the chairman of the Winnipeg school board, Superintendent D. McIntyre, a representative of the Manufacturers' Association, one from the agricultural college, two from the Brandon Trades and Labor council, one from Portage la Prairie Trades and Labor Council, Brandon school board one, Portage school board one, Dauphin one, Winnipeg Board and Trade one, Winnipeg Trades and Labor Council about six.

The following were elected to represent the Trades and Labor council: Delegates Yuill and Chambers of the Amalgamated Carpenters' Union to represent the building trades; Delegate Rigg of the Bookbinders' to represent the printing trade; Delegate Ward of the Machinists' to represent the running trades (railway workers); Rev. J. S. Woodsworth, general trades. The chairman of the legislative committee is the sixth delegate.

SHOAL LAKE PICNIC

Shoal Lake has selected July 7 as the date of their annual picnic. Excursions will be run from Russell on the west and Minnedosa on the east, and the officers of the association are making arrangements for a picnic that will be better than ever.

MANY NEW SUBSCRIBERS

Ed. Brown, secretary of Boissevain branch, in sending the secretary the dues from his branch to the Central Association enclosed ninety-four subscriptions to THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE. Boissevain Association has now 135 members.

RAT VIRUS DISTRIBUTED

The Manitoba department of agriculture is again starting a very active campaign against the rats, which are gradually, in spite of all that has been done to stop their progress, making their way towards Winnipeg and also in a westerly direction. A large quantity of virus has been prepared and will be sent direct to those who desire the same. It can be obtained by writing to the department, which also desires the applicant to state the size and number of his buildings, so that the officials will know about just what amount to send.

It has been found that by sending quantities of the poison to the clerks of the different municipalities or to one party for distribution that a large number who wanted the virus did not obtain it, and also in many cases when it was received by the farmer it was found to have lost its strength due to not being properly handled by the man who had care of it, or through him having it too long in his possession. In future the virus will be sent direct to the party asking for it, and he will thus be assured of receiving it in first class condition. The furthest north the rodents have reached is St. Agathe, about eighteen miles direct south of Winnipeg on the C. N. R. They are, however, gradually working west, and have reached points west of Sanford.

Brit Krulitzkij was run over by a train at Netley and instantly killed. In attempting to board a work train he slipped and fell under the wheels.



Outfit of Geron and Cox, Beresford, Man.

Beef Rings

DETAILS regarding a beef-ring have been requested by several readers of THE GUIDE and as farmers in many localities are planning for a fresh supply of fresh beef by means of a beef-ring, this article is reproduced from THE GUIDE of January 19.

The customary arrangement is for members to be agreed to provide an animal each for slaughter on successive weeks, said animal to be a steer or heifer, not more than two, or perhaps three years old, and to dress not less than 300, or in some cases 400, and not more than 500 pounds, exclusive of head, heart, liver, feet, tail, fat of internal organs, etc., which parts, along with the hides of the animal, go to the owner. The services of a competent butcher are secured to kill the animal and apportion the carcass according to the fixed chart, cuts being supplied in turn, so that by the close of the season, each member has received an entire carcass. At the end of the season, settlement is made among the members, according to the weights of the animals slaughtered, on the basis of a fixed stated price for beef, from or to those who go below or above the average.

Butchers have different charts for cutting into shares. A chart for a sixteen-share beef-ring, commonly used, is as follows:

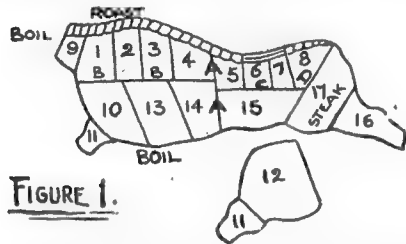


Fig. 1 represents one-half of beef lying on table ready for saw. Before letting this half down, divide it in the middle by running a saw across at "a" between roasts 4 and 5, leaving two ribs on hind quarter. After laying both quarters on the table, divide four quarters at line "b."

No. 9 represents neck. Saw neck off, leaving three joints on it.

No. 1 represents roast No. 1. Saw roast No. 1 off, leaving three joints on it.

No. 2 represents roast No. 2. Saw roast No. 2 off, leaving three joints on it.

No. 3 represents roast No. 3. Saw roast No. 3 off, leaving three joints on it.

No. 4 represents roast No. 4. Saw roast No. 4 off, leaving four joints on it.

No. 11 represents front shank. Saw front shank off above upper joint.

No. 14 represents second rib cut. Saw it off, leaving five ribs on it.

No. 13 represents first rib cut. Saw it off, leaving four ribs on it.

No. 10 represents brisket.

No. 12 represents shoulder, which lies directly under brisket, as represented in Fig. 1

Then take the hind quarter and divide at the line "d."

No. 15 represents flank. Cut flank off at line "c."

No. 5 represents roast No. 5. Saw roast No. 5 off, with three joints on it.

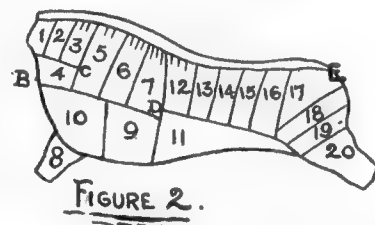
Nos. 6, 7 and 8 represents sirloin, rump No. 2 and rump No. 1 respectively. Divide these three to as near the same weight as possible.

No. 17 represents steak. Cut steak into slices, giving a slice to each person.

No. 16 represents hind shank after steak is taken off.

After this half of the beef has been cut up it is divided between the first eight persons, as shown by the time-table, giving each person a roast, a boil piece, and a slice of steak. The then other half of the beef is taken down and cut up in the same manner.

A successful chart for a beef-ring of twenty members is as follows:



The numbers that go together are: 1 and 18, 2 and 16, 3 and 12, 4 and 13, 5 and 17, 6 and 20, 7 and 11, 8 and 15, 9 and 14, 10 and 19.

In some localities twenty-four share rings are in operation. Many individuals, too, decide that they cannot handle a whole share, and so arrange with a neighbor to go halves. With a 16-share ring, an animal up to three years and an averaged dressed weight of about 400 pounds, one share gives a fair supply to two small families. It can be seen, therefore, that the number of shares will have to be governed by conditions, and that the chart will have to be made out accordingly. A competent butcher will find little difficulty in dividing the carcass in such way that each member will receive justice.

PITTSBURG SUNDAY BALL

The ministers of Pittsburgh and the managers of the baseball clubs which have been holding Sunday exhibition games have reached an agreement whereby the Sunday baseball games will continue and the attendance at the churches, it is thought, will increase proportionately. Hereafter, according to the manager of the A. J. Martin's, one of the best known amateur nines in the country, no person will be allowed to attend the Sunday exhibition games conducted by that club unless the patron is able to present a ticket which is obtained only at certain Pittsburgh churches after the Sunday morning service. These tickets will be given only to persons who attend the Sunday morning church service. No person who does not sit out the service, no matter what the length of the sermon may be, will be given a ticket.

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MUCH FLOUR BLEACHED

A. McGill, chief analyst for the Dominion, has issued an interesting bulletin giving the result of an analysis which has been made of 223 samples of flour with the object of showing to what extent the flour sold in Canada is artificially whitened by the process of bleaching by means of nitrous acid. This is a question which has been the cause of some discussion both by millers and the consuming public during the last year.

In North Dakota as a result of the judgment given by the supreme court, the sale of bleached flour has been made illegal. Canada however, has no legislation with regard to bleached flour. The analysis made by Mr. McGill shows that fifty samples, or twenty-two per cent. of the total collection contained about one per million of nitrates, and of the seventy-five samples which show measurable amounts of nitrates, 25 contain not more than one part per million. Of the 223 samples, 148 give no reaction for nitrates.

Mr. McGill says that it is evident that the bleaching of flour has resulted from a popular demand for white flour, and a conviction on the part of the millers that they were meeting this demand in a perfectly harmless manner. Mr. McGill says that it is an important question whether or not there is any danger to the public health from the bleaching of flour is a most important question upon which judgment is reserved.

"Of this we may feel perfectly sure," continues the report, "that should a decision be reached on scientific grounds and so clear as to justify prohibition of oxides of nitrogen, as bleaching agents the large mills will be found prompt to recognize such a decision and to live up to it."

The report concluded with a suggestion that a standard be set defining the amount of bleaching matter which it may be possible for the millers to use in the bleaching of flour without danger to the health of the consumer.

It's easy for a man to understand a woman if she's a good cook.

RUSHING TO ALASKA

Officials of companies operating steamships to Alaska points on the Behring Sea estimate that 15,000 people will leave Seattle for Nome and St. Michaels on the early June sailings, drawn to the far North by the reports of rich deposits in the Iditarod gold fields. The first regular liner to leave for Nome has sailed for Seattle recently, and every berth was sold weeks in advance.

Wealthy men have been compelled to take a compartment in the steerage and there is a waiting list at the steamship office larger than the company capacity of North-bound steamers. So great is the rush to the North that passengers and freight officials of Alaska steamship lines say the movement, which amounts to a stampede, has been equalled only once in the history of the north and that during the Klondike rush thirteen years ago.

PLANNING FOR CENSUS

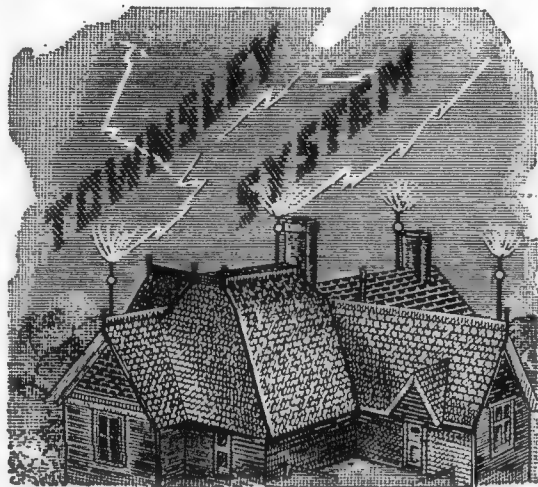
Nine thousand men will be required to take the census of next year. The schedules of enumeration embodying some changes from the previous forms are now before the cabinet for approval. The number of these employed in the work will be very little more than in 1910, the idea being to make larger the areas assigned to each enumerator. The great growth of the west will operate towards an increased representation but this will depend upon the relative increase in Quebec and the east.

Some men remind us of camels; while they may go for several days without drinking, they nevertheless get their backs up.

It is easier for a poor man to be good than contented.

A girl seldom resents a man's attempt to flirt with her unless she is in love with some other man.

A man seldom goes to a pretty woman for advice.



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WINNIPEG, Man.

Property Legislation

By ALEX. BROWN, Genora, Man.

"In the war twixt bonds and freedom,
Marshall all the ranks of right,
Greet your comrades ere the battle,
Blot you from each other's sight."

Three young but powerful parties in Canada, representing labor, temperance and agriculture are working separately in a non-partisan manner towards one great ideal, the blotting out of every vestige of slavery from our fair Dominion. As they have one aim only, they have also one common enemy. This meets them everywhere under the name of vested interests shouting for recognition with the strength gained from wealth which the owners have not earned.

The fight of the temperance party is not against the drunkard (whose acquired appetite for drink has led him beyond the realm of reason) but against the combined brewers, distillers and dealers, whose greed for profits compels them to rob their victim while administering poison to him. The parties representing agriculture and labor are using their influence to the end that the toiler, whether in field or factory, shall no longer

have his life crushed out beneath a load of unnecessary expense. These parties, if united politically, would sweep all opposition from their path, but at present they are patiently waiting for the statesmen of Canada to adopt their ideal and usher in that day of freedom when men and not materials shall be the object of a government's solicitude.

The logical conclusion to which a system of property legislation leads is "A nation of paupers amid unbounded wealth, a millionaire and his slaves."

We profess to be a Christian nation, and Christ asks, "Is not the life more than meat and the body more than raiment, what profiteth it a man if he gain the whole world and lose his life?" If these questions apply to all the individuals of a community the people as a whole must answer them. Of what use is a nation's wealth if its life is lost in the gaining?

ARBITRATE FISHERIES QUESTION

The arbitration tribunal on the Newfoundland fisheries dispute opened Wednesday at the Hague. The court is composed as follows: Dr. Lammasch, professor of international law in the University of Vienna, president; Dr. Drago, of Argentina; Dr. Di Savernin Lohman, of the Netherlands; Judge George Gray of the United States; Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, chief justice of the supreme court of Canada; British agent, Hon. A. B. Aylesworth; United States agent, Chandler P. Anderson. The first business session will be held Monday and the sittings will be public.

Dr. Lammasch, in his inaugural speech said that by submitting a century old conflict to this court, America and Britain have expressed their complete confidence in the pacific method of settling international conflicts and have given an example to the whole community of nations and have won for themselves fresh credit in the cause of international justice and peace for which those powers have perhaps done more than any other nations; especially during the reign of the great monarch whose prematurely sudden death has so recently been lamented by the vast Empire.

HAWK STOLE CHANTECLER

While on her way to church last Sunday Miss Margaret McPhail, of Singas, N.J., had an exciting experience with a huge chicken hawk, which made off with her chantecler hat.

When near the schoolhouse on Pompton turnpike, she first noticed the hawk hovering over her, but high up in the air. The bird, after circling about and swinging nearer and nearer to her, suddenly swooped down on her head and seized the hat. It fluttered and pulled at the headgear, while Miss McPhail screamed. Two girl friends ran to her assistance. Miss Minnie Hartsdorf reached her first, and she tried to drive off the bird, but the hawk flapped his wings wildly several times, striking Miss Hartsdorf in the face and blinding her for the time being.

Miss McPhail was so frightened that she sank to the ground. By that time the hatpins had worked loose and the hawk flew away with the headgear in his claws. When over the Parraic river the bird evidently discovered it had made a mistake and dropped the hat, which fell into the water, near the Singac bridge, where a number of men and boys were fishing.

Finding she was more scared than hurt Miss McPhail rushed to the river bank. The hat was then floating under the bridge, and several of the fishermen tried to hook it, but were unsuccessful. At that moment Howard Jackson, of Montclair, a member of the Sunnyside Canoe club, came around the bend of the river in his canoe, paddling up the stream. The men called out to him to secure the hat, which

he did, and returned it to the owner, who was profuse in her thanks. Miss McPhail attended church a little later, but she did not wear the hat.

FLYS CHANNEL TWICE

A Dover, England, cable of June 2 said: "Captain Charles S. Rolls, the English aviator, today flew from here to Sangatte, France, and returned without stopping across the English channel."

This is an unprecedented feat. Louis Bleriot and Count de Lesseps crossed the channel from France to England, but never before has a continuous flight between England and France and return been made. Rolls left Dover at 6.30 o'clock and in splendid time had reached the French coast. He circled twice over Sangatta cliffs, near Calais, and then without stopping his engine turned his aeroplane back to the British shore.

The distance across the channel is twenty-one miles, so Captain Rolls accomplished an over water flight of forty-two miles, making a new record for this particularly dangerous course.

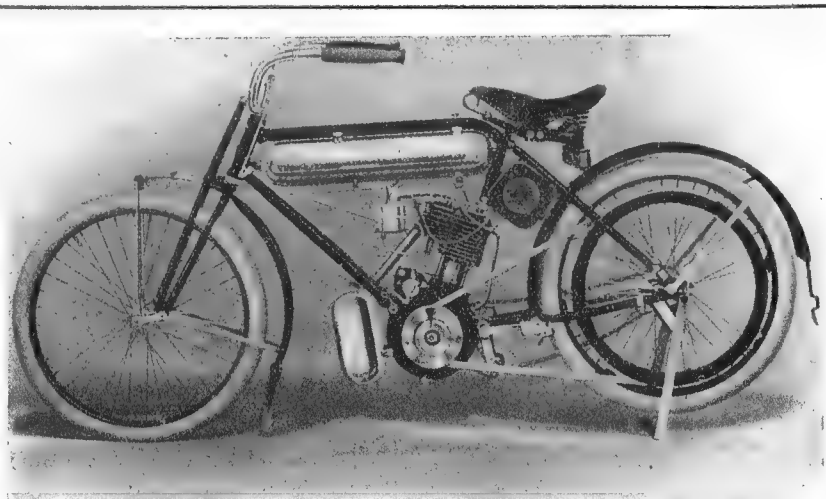
Three torpedo boats which had been strung across the channel in anticipation of the flight, started simultaneously with the bird-man when he set out for France, but though the boats were driven at full speed they were soon overhauled and passed by the aviator."

MANY HOMESTEADS TAKEN

The month's business at the Medicine Hat land office shows little diminution from that transacted in April. The report shows that 652 homesteads were filed on with 743 pre-emptions, 20 purchased homesteads, 47 South African scrips and 3 half-breed scrips, or a total of 1,195 entries for 191,100 acres. In April there were 1,704 entries for 280,960 acres, and the grand total for the two months that the land office has been in operation here is therefore 2,899 entries for 371,160 acres.

According to this showing the increase in acreage under cultivation next year in this district is even now impossible to estimate. In 1909 the area under cultivation was less than 30,000 acres, while this year there has, as already stated, been 372,100 acres taken up exclusive of the 76,000 acres of school lands sold last week, and the heavy sales made by the C. P. R. and big land companies, which would swell the aggregate to about half a million acres.

Robert Witherspoon, one of the oldest locomotive engineers in Canada, died at his home at Cornwall, Ont., aged 77 years. Mr. Witherspoon was born in Edinburgh and came to Canada in 1855 to work for Peter, Betts & Brassy, contractors for the Grand Trunk Railway. Mr. Witherspoon was engineer of the first passenger train which pulled out of Montreal for Toronto on the night of October 6, 1856.



M. M. MOTORCYCLES

What does it cost you to hitch up a horse every time you want to go to town? How long does it take for the trip? Money saved is money earned, and time wasted cannot be bought at any price. The M. M., with luggage carrier, carries you and 150 pounds of luggage. Order one now and let the boy do the errands, at no cost. A postal card brings our handsome catalog. GET IT TODAY

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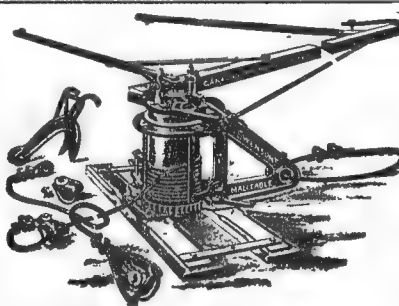
THE Commissioners wish to announce to the farmers of Manitoba that they have secured permanent offices for the transaction of their business, and all communications should be sent to the Commissioners at the above address. Petition forms and all information needed by farmers in order to secure elevators at their points will be mailed upon application. The Commissioners solicit the co-operation of the farmers of Manitoba in the work of establishing a system of Public owned storage elevators in the province.

A Good Investment

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A few dollars invested in a safe and sound proposition, based on the future of the Canadian West, brings financial independence. Financed and managed by honest men of sound judgment. You receive your full quota of what your money actually earns. A booklet tells the facts. ASK FOR IT.

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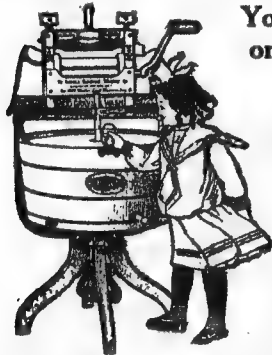
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Do not forget to mention Paper

DOES A WASHING JUST LIKE PLAY!

Six Minutes to Wash a Tubful!

Ladies! Just see how easy I do a big washing with my 1900 Gravity Washer. I start the tub a-whirling. Then the gravity device under the tub begins to help and the rest is just like play. Washes a tubful in six minutes! How's that for quick and easy work? The 1900 Washer Co. sent me this marvellous machine on trial. They didn't ask for notes or cash in advance. And they let me pay for it a little each week out of the money it saved me! They treat everybody the same way.



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on thirty days' trial, the same as I got mine. The company will let you pay for it on the same easy terms they offered me. The Washer will actually pay for itself in a very short time. Mine did! I wouldn't take \$100 cash for my 1900 Gravity Washer if I couldn't get another just like it. It does beautiful work—handles anything from heavy blankets to daintiest laces. Every housewife who is tired of being a drudge and a slave to the washtub should write to

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The 1900 Washer Co., 357 Yonge Street
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MRS. R. H. FREDERICK.

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Associate membership fee, \$1.00 per year

Dear Friends:—I want to thank you all again very, very much for the many delightful letters, cents and dollars sent in to help our "Play Box Tea Parties." I really feel that I must count myself as very very fortunate indeed to have so many loving friends. It is indeed the greatest joy to me to read your ready sympathy and kindly messages in all my work. Many loving letters from my "Sunshine Chicks." I want the chicks to watch next week for the "special" message which will be sent for them from their loving and grateful friend

MARIE.

"Marie" will be in attendance at the office of the Grain Growers' Guide on Tuesday and Thursday afternoons from 2 to 4-30 p.m., when I shall be happy to receive any visitor who is interested in our Guild and wishful to learn more about its "Sunshine Work," or any associate who desires to confer with me. An appointment is desirable when possible.

WANTS TO HELP

Dear Marie:—I am a little girl wishing to become a member of your club. I live two miles from Ashville, and go to school just across the road. I would like to help some of your little girls and boys. My papa is a great, great Grain Grower. I always read the Sunshine Guild, and I like it very much. Mamma has a share in the Grain Growers' Grain Company. Wishing your club all success.

LIZZIE FULLER.

Ashville, Man.

FOR THE POOR

Dear Marie:—I would like to become a member of your Guild. Would you please send me a membership card? I will send you seventy cents for the poor children. I enclose two cents for a membership card.

HEIDI MULLER.

Silver Grove, Sask.

YOU

I heard the mocking-bird last night—
Its notes were sweet and true—
Its music filled the moonlit grove—
It sang to me of you.

I heard the south wind kiss the flowers
Bathed in the morning dew,
And flowers and dewdrop and perfume
All spoke to me of you.

And in the busy hours of day,
And all the long night through,
Each thing of beauty and of good
Reminds me, love, of you.

—Joe H. Eagle, in
the "Taylor Trotwood Magazine."

Cheer Up

A correspondent in Adrian lightens our burden somewhat by contributing the following:

Cheer up!
What if the day's cold
And you're feeling old
And blue.
And disgusted, too.
Take a brace,
Look trouble in the face
And smile
Awhile.
Nothing's gained by looking glum—
Keep mum.
Put your woes on the shelf,
Keep your troubles to yourself
And—CHEER UP!

GOOD CHEER FROM A PLUMAS SUNSHINER.

Dear Marie:—I would like to become a member of the Sunshine Club. I live two miles from the pretty little town of Plumas. We came here three years ago from the State of Iowa, and like the country very much.

I see in the last issue of THE GUIDE that many things are wanted for the sick one's such as magazines and books. I am sending you a parcel containing papers, pictures and Sunday school cards, and hope they will be of some use to amuse the sick ones.

I do not wish to make my first letter too long, so I will close with best wishes,
GERTRUDE L. DUNPHY.

Plumas, Man.

Dear Sunshine Juniors,—Don't forget the play box tea parties or fresh air outings for which hundreds and hundreds of cents are wanted.

The play box parties were the means of giving 4,800 little children an outing for one day last year in London, England, and I feel sure with all the loving little hearts in sympathy with this work we will be able to equal if not exceed this total this year here.

Golden Days

The day is best wherein we give a thought to others' sorrows, forgetting self we learn to live, and blessings born of kindly deeds make golden our tomorrow.

WANTED FOR SUNSHINE

Music roll for organ, sheets, table cloths, pillow cases, towels, stamps, stockings, clothing suitable for children in camps. Any little comforts, such as cushions, pillows, etc.

THE PHILOSOPHER.

Dear Marie:—Goats milk should be used in a dairy because it is richer. The sun is like a loaf because it's round—because the circumference is round. I am 9 years old.

EVERETT WILLIAMSON

Rosburn.

Every Child Should Join the Sunshine Guild

Sign the form below.

Dear Marie:—I should like to become a member of your Sunshine Guild. Please send membership card I enclose two cents stamps for its postage.

Name

Age

Address



Electric Insect Exterminator

The only practical dry powder sprayer—no water required. With this sprayer, one pound of Paris Green will cover an acre of potato plants. Our patented device regulates the quantity of powder and prevents waste. Machine works up, down and sideways, so every part of the plant is reached and every bug killed. Children can keep vegetables and flowers free of insects, without trouble, when you have the Electric Insect Exterminator.

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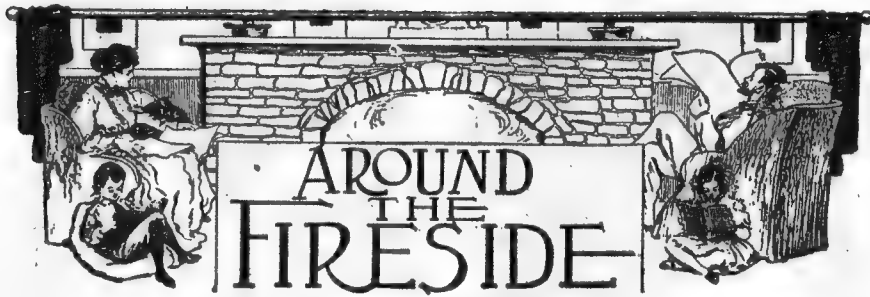
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Fool Things in Economies

PERHAPS no subject lends itself more successfully to the exploitation of the ubiquitous "penny-a-liner" than that overdone subject of household economy. No modern magazine or woman's page can properly appear without at least one column of such hints, mostly impracticable and often nonsensical; and the army of inexperienced young housekeepers who have been led astray in the fruitless endeavor to follow the vagaries of "economical" recipes, that more often than not ended in the rankest failures and disappointments, to say nothing of actual loss, would count up into the thousands.

A few years ago the particular phase of economics was "home-made" furniture. Papers and magazines fairly teemed with instructions and suggestions and beautifully executed illustrations of bureaus and washstands, bedsteads and bookcases, toilet tables and taborettes, in various stages of completion. You were gently urged and warmly invited to go to your merchant and buy from him the requisite number of boxes of varied or uniform sizes as seemed good to you. And when his supply failed there was the boot and shoe man who kept the very size and shape for drawers, all ready made—nearly; then on to the hardware for the hammer, pencils, rule, sand-paper, oils, varnish, knobs, screws, nails, planes, saws, chisels, gimlets, auger; in short, a sample of everything he had.

Home Made Furniture.

Then gentle woman was to fall upon these boxes and tools (though she couldn't drive a nail in the barn door to save her life) and make a "very good indeed" bedroom suite and so on. She was to become at once an expert cabinet-maker; be able to figure out exact proportions of drawer and frame, though there was more difficulty in it than in figuring for a bridge across the St. Lawrence or a building for a city hall, and a single page in her grocers' bill defied her every effort to balance.

Another idea, second in favor, but equally iniquitous, was the visionary scheme of evolving a comfortable arm-chair from the ever-present, but otherwise useless, empty apple barrel. This was dead easy, you thought, for you always had the barrel, and the head was already out, and none of the woodwork was to show, therefore you could leave it "in the rough"; but you had to get padding from some source to fill out all the angles (and there promised to be many) and then of course "some pretty cretonne" for a cover and valance to hide "the rough" below, which it sometimes actually did when firmly nailed at the lower edge. Fortunately the head is always out of an empty barrel, so you could begin at once by cutting off a few staves about half-way down, or well enough to admit you when you backed into it, allowing for the padding.

This done, you looked about for a board from which to cut a circular seat large enough to occupy the space—a seat to rest upon the sawed-off ends of the staves in front and to fit perfectly against the side and back staves, to which you intend to nail it—when you find it. But you don't find it. It isn't in the universe, so you proceed to construct one; but you can't do that either. The lid won't do, it's too small, and nothing else will submit to construction, and if it did you couldn't nail it solidly to the staves because the staves are so thin, but of course, having gone so far you try, and you cut up good quilts for padding and good cretonne for a cover and the first greedy man who sees it, scents ease, and instead of lowering himself decently into the results of your two weeks hard labor, he plunks himself not only into your barrel chair but through it and never stops till he

hits the floor and you hear the skirl of tearing cretonne.

Your bed does likewise at the lightest touch. Your bureau drawers will go neither in or out. This is the inevitable fate of the home-made furniture. How could it be otherwise? An expert wood-worker could not make furniture from apple barrels and he wouldn't try. If you cannot buy what furniture you need in the usual way, it would be wiser to save your expenditures in tools and boxes, sell your time spent in the cabinet work to some one whose work you can do; bake bread for the lonely bachelor, herd somebody's stock, pull cockle out of the wheat, cook for your neighbor's threshers, and with these united receipts buy your furniture ready made. Failing this, instead of packing case bureaus and apple barrel chairs, wrap your wearing apparel in a newspaper and hide it behind the wood box and then sit on the floor. Let no woman be inveigled in attempting anything beyond a milking stool or a bench for the wash-tub. These are necessities; all else is folly. The home-made furniture craze is dying a natural and well merited death, but the agitation of the craze is still with us and busy in another direction. This time it is kitchen economies.

Kitchen Economies.

In a recent issue of a popular journal under the enticing caption of "The con-

servation of the family resources" are seen some envious suggestions for "Worthwhile economies." Conspicuous among them is an illustrated description of a lantern made from a gallon syrup can. You are to simply "cut out one of the narrower tin sides, fit in a square of inch board in the bottom, and drive in four shingle nails to hold a candle upright," and there you are. No glass and one side quite open to the wind. How long would a candle stay lighted in such a lantern? Where would one get the candle, and what sane man would carry an open lantern to his stable where a chance straw might start a blaze that would burn up building and stock? If for economy's sake the can must be used, it would be less risk to fill with clean water and allowed to stand till the rust burned holes into it and then the economist (?) could conscientiously throw it away. There is a home in this country that is all but wrecked because the wife cannot find a use for the old syrup tin. The husband is fond of maple syrup. Every year he buys a great quantity and the tins accumulate from year to year. She dare not give them or throw them away, but must harbor and care for them indefinitely.

The same woman tells us "A quart bottle makes a good rolling-pin." It would almost seem justifiable to organize an expedition to one of the poles that this genius might have sufficient scope to work out her ideas, otherwise they will surely go to waste.

Flour Sack Fiends.

After her comes the flour sack fiend. She wants to know if the readers on the earth's surface are familiar with the uses to which an empty flour-sack can be put. If not she is prepared to enlighten them and proceeds forthwith.

"First of all one sack for a small dish towel, two seamed together for a large one. Two sacks stitched together on all four sides make a magic bread cover. Three sacks, two for the lower and one for the upper part and sleeves make a neat, economical night gown for boy or girl; if for girl put lace on neck and sleeves." (Lace on a flour sack). "Of course they must be washed repeatedly and bleached to make them white and soft. Twelve sacks make a splendid mattress pad or cover. A dozen or more may be successfully used to cover an old blanket and convert it into a comfortable quilt. One sack makes two child's underwaists; two sacks make a good sized pillow slip." And so the interminable tale goes on till it seems quite clear that this fanatical flour-sacker must surely run several

pan left with dough sticking to it; tea leaves saved and kept moist to sprinkle on carpets before sweeping; sour milk thrown away." These are a few of the warnings selected haphazard from the thirty-six. Are they worth the ink and paper used to print them?

Why the Foolishness?

Why should a mop be hung up? Why save wrapping paper wholesale? A housekeeper uses it but seldom. Drying orange peel for kindling is too silly to dwell upon, and marmalade, you must make out of the kindling to save it, whether you want it or not. Who ever



"The performance is now about to begin." On the Homestead near Lockwood, Sask.

heard of cooking rice in more water than it will soak up, or egg shells to settle coffee? How barbarous! Why not use a tablespoon of cold water? That will settle it. In order to stop up these "little wastes" (?) one would have to purchase another set of kitchen furniture to hold the useless truck, and camp in the alley herself to make room for it inside for she couldn't put it outside for the health officer wouldn't allow it. Just imagine the watchful care needful to prevent all this worse than useless rubbish moulding and being a source of real danger to the household.

The wise woman is she who condenses her supplies to the lowest limit. Above all does she burn at once string and wrapping paper that germ infected clerks have handled; the sour milk goes out instantly unless she has an immediate real use for it, not something made up to just save the milk and thereby waste ten times its value in something else. "A penny wise and a pound foolish," is a thought to dwell upon in an ocean of twaddle about economy. And this brings us to an incident that occurred not long since in a family where economy was the watchword. Economy tempted the lady to serve the contents of a fruit jar that wasn't standard quality. Husband and son refused to be victimized. "They did not like blueberries anyway." She boiled them over again adding a pound of granulated sugar and some nice fresh cranberries, and served again. After the first taste both men got mad and threatened dire revenge should the berry mixture re-appear. It came back again alright, disguised in a pie crust with plenty of lemon. Again it was detected and left on the plates. Once again it returned, this time in a fruit pudding. "That dod-gasted poison again," and both men fled to the street and dined down town. The lady then was "At home" and a few friends came to tea when her men were away and so the end of it came at last. The lady spent perhaps five dollars in cash and stacks of nervous energy in an effort to utilize ten cents worth of poor fruit.

It is well to know where economy ends and wastefulness begins.

THEY WAIT FOR YOU

Look not, O friend, with unavailing tears Into the Past—look to the brave young years!

Look to the Future. All is there in wait, All that you fought for by the broken gate—

The faith that faltered and the fire that fell;
The song that died into a lonely knell.

It is all there—the love that went astray, With bittered cries on that remembered day;

The joys that were so needed by the heart, And all the tender dreams you saw depart, Nothing is lost forever that the soul Cried out for. All is waiting at the goal.

—Edwin Markham.



Farm Home at Stenan's Stock and Grain Farm, Eden Valley, Sask.

large hotels and construction camps, doing all the cooking herself, with the single purpose in view of having the empty flour sacks to convert into unsuitable uses.

It is certainly freakish, but nevertheless true, that many women would gloat more over an old dirty flour-sack that had to be scrubbed and bleached before it could be used (though a new one can be bought for eight cents) than over finding a brand new quarter that would buy enough proper dish-linen to make two good tea towels.

A cotton fabric is not the best fabric for dish towels; linen is the best. Dishes wiped on flour sacks or other such cotton are rough and sticky. Cottons are also useless as hand towels. Who can't pick out the muddy, sticky skins of the children who are wiped on cotton towels?

Another would-be economist makes out a table of thirty-six articles, warning the careless housekeeper of little leaks such as "mops and brooms not hung up, string and wrapping paper thrown away, orange peel thrown away instead of drying and saving for kindling or marmalade; the water in which rice and macaroni are cooked, thrown away; egg shells thrown away instead of being washed and saved to settle coffee; bread



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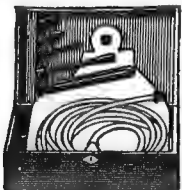
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PURITY FLOUR

A VEHICLE OF LOVE

Running an Engagement

By GEORGE HIBBARD

Concluded from last issue

"As you said," she admitted, "it has its funny side—and the policeman is still following us."

"I am past minding that now."

"I do believe that we've met everyone I ever saw in all my life before. The town empty in August! Why, absolutely everyone is here. And everyone will tell everyone else."

"I'm awfully sorry," he said. "Of course it will be disagreeable for you, and I should have tried to jump out."

"And broken your leg or something, so that I should have had to see about taking care of you. That would have been worse."

"And now you will hate me more than ever," he groaned.

"No one will believe that I do after I have been seen riding about with you like this for hours."

"What a mockery!" he cried. "And how can I bear the irony of it when they begin to congratulate me?"

"Oh," she exclaimed suddenly, "do you believe they will dare—do you imagine they'll think we are engaged?"

"Certainly," he replied with conviction.

"How horrible!" she said, again shrinking back into the corner. "Oh, what shall we do?"

"There is one way that would be very simple."

"And what is that?" she asked meekly.

"Really become engaged," he answered boldly.

"Oh!" she cried in consternation.

"You know how I love you. And now this has happened—why—it would save you a lot of annoyance."

"I should never become engaged to anyone to save myself annoyance, Mr. Brooke."

"And I'll make you love me—you know that you liked me a little before that happened."

"I am glad you reminded me of it. All that has happened, and for a moment I had forgotten. No, you cannot expect that I can forget that. Oh, don't you think, perhaps, that the machine is going a little slower?"

"Not a bit," he answered unpromisingly. "But it was only such a little thing."

"A little thing!"

"Well," he continued, "I can imagine your being angry, if you thought I had tried to kiss you, for you are so different—so far above and beyond all the rest. I can understand that you might never have forgiven me, then."

"I can't forgive you now," she answered.

"And is this really to be the end?" he asked her, leaning forward as if to take her hands, and then, as he remembered the pursuing policeman and the gaping crowd, drawing back.

"Oh, it must be, indeed," she gasped, "if this ever stops."

"Then I'm going to tell you the truth," he said, with the air of one who has reached a desperate resolve. "It will only make you hate me more and more, but you might as well understand: It was false when I said that I mistook you for someone else."

"Oh!" she murmured.

"Yes," he went on resolutely. "I knew that it was you all the time, but I was madly in love with you. Then when you were so indignant—so very furious—I was in consternation—awfully rattled, you know—and I thought about you being on a pedestal, you see—so that what I had done was a profanation—and I said anything to get out of it. I couldn't bear to have you think that I could have been so bold—so mad as to think of kissing you—so I told you what I did. But I've told you the truth now, and I know you loathe me, and you need not say anything."

It evidently did not please Miss Ingle to answer, for she sat in silence, looking thoughtfully before her. And when she spoke it was not to say anything bearing upon the subject under discussion.

"Really," she observed with singular gentleness, "I believe that at last we are actually going slower."

Indeed, it was a fact. Gradually, with weakening force, the wheels revolved, dragging over the pavement as if weary of the long journey. The power was nearly spent and as the speed

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your money if you are not entirely
satisfied with it.

diminished it almost seemed as if tired muscles and sinews were giving out, instead of wheels and bars ceasing to work. At last the huge vehicle came to a standstill.

"I'll have to take your names, you know," said the policeman, coming up, getting slowly from his bicycle, and wiping his brow, while the crowd gathered in thick and close.

"All right," said Brooke, and drawing him aside for a moment he spoke to him in an undertone; then he quickly returned to Miss Ingle.

"Can't we get out of this?" she cried. "There," she exclaimed, "is a cab! Put me in that."

Brooke signalled to the watching cabman, and the vehicle was quickly drawn up before them, while the crowd fell back a little, urged by the breathless policeman.

Miss Ingle jumped in, the bags and wraps were put in after her, and she had nearly closed the door when she paused, still holding it open a little, and looked at Brooke.

"Yes," he said, "I suppose it is good-bye at last. And please don't think any worse of me than you must."

"And you are sure," demanded the girl suddenly, "that it was I that you meant to kiss. It was very dark, with only the fire light."

"Sure!" cried Brooke indignantly. "I should think it was! Hadn't I watched you and followed you into the library? Do you think I could have been thinking of anybody else? Of course it was you; and you know the truth, and you must hate me for such madness, and—that's all of it."

"Why," said Miss Ingle slowly, "of course if that is certainly so, and you are sure—positively sure—why—"

"Yes," he said despondently.

"Why," she said swiftly, "you are asked to stay with the Auchinlecks, and you had better come with me, for I am sure they will be delighted to have you—and—so shall I!"

"And you are not angry with me?" exclaimed the young man, tearing open the door and precipitately entering the cab.

"I was," said Miss Ingle enigmatically; "but I'm not now."

"Oh!" exclaimed Brooke fervently, "bless the automobile and all its kind."

"Indeed," said the girl, "it was a nice bumbly old thing."

WHAT DO STRAWS SHOW

I can't like her after she could say such a thing as that," declared a frank young college girl, speaking of a teacher who had made a strangely indifferent reply to one of her questions.

"But she looks so tired," suggested another.

"Tired or not, she might have been more considerate," said the first girl.

"Straws show which way the wind blows," she added brightly.

The other caught her up, quick as a flash. "Do they? Then by the same sort of straw, I can see pretty plainly what an optimistical, uncharitable, disagreeable creature you must be, my dear!"

The trouble about straws is that they are always blowing some way or another, and we haven't time to watch them. Sometimes the straw is not blown by the real wind at all, but by a draft from some opposite direction.

There are often trials, crisis, physical weaknesses and discouragements in our lives that act on our smaller deeds and words like that draft of air on the straw. Then is when we need friends who will appreciate the draft, who will take the straw of our irritability, or apparent indifference, as an indication of trouble, and will even arise and bar the door for us against cold and chill.

But do we do that ourselves for other people? If a straw shows "unkindness," do we close that door on the icy air ourselves, and show sympathy and tact till the place warms up again? It is no use to watch for "straws" unless we mean to act helpfully upon the hints they give us.—Herald and Presbyterian.

LIFE

Why should we ever weary of this life? Our souls should widen, not contract; Grow stronger and not harder in the strife, Filling each moment with a noble act. If we live thus, of vigor all compact, Doing our duty to our fellowmen

And striving rather to exalt our race Than our poor selves, with earnest hand or pen,

We shall erect our names a dwelling place Which not all ages shall cast down again. Offspring of time shall then be borne each hour,

Which, as of old, earth lovingly shall guard

To live forever in youth's perfect flower And guide her future children heavenward.

—James Russell Lowell.

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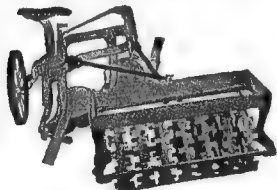


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Western Agricultural Problems

Continued from Page 10

and I think the Dominion government should put up a cold storage system throughout the whole Dominion. All the governments should work in conjunction so that we could have our produce shipped to the British market in a chilled state. In this respect we in Canada are in a very favorable position. While Australia and New Zealand, owing to their distance from the British market must freeze their produce in order to get them to that market, we, on account of our nearness to the British market, can ship our produce in the chilled state. In that way the chilled products of Canada will bring practically as much on the British market as the newly slaughtered products over there, while the frozen goods of these other countries will bring a much smaller price. Therefore, we have a very great advantage over them.

The Hog Commission

The Hon. Minister spoke of the appointment of a commission to go to Europe to look into the conditions of the hog industry there. They went to England, Scotland, Ireland, Denmark and Holland, to study the conditions in those countries. I have looked through the report of this commission and have also visited the experimental farm at Ottawa and I may say that if there is one department of the experimental farm which the Hon. Minister deserves credit for, it is the hog department, because it is in splendid shape and he has got there some of the finest animals I have ever seen. So I do not think it is the conditions of these foreign countries that we need to look into. The conditions in those countries could not be on a par with ours. And anyway, my idea of this question is that what we want to know of across the water is the price and the conditions; what we want to look into is the conditions under which these other countries get their products to the British market. I think that if he had gone to work and sent that commission to the United States, the Argentine Republic and Australia, to look into the conditions under which these countries send their produce into the British market, then I say, he would have been doing a splendid thing for the producing population of this country. But instead of this he goes to work and puts the cart before the horse, and sends a commission over to Europe to look into the conditions there.

♦ ♦ ♦

New Exhibit Scheme

The Acre Yield Competition at the Alberta Provincial Exhibition to be held at Calgary June 30th to July 7th, is a new idea for an exhibition. The following prizes are offered.

Winter Wheat.	\$100	\$50	\$25	\$15	\$10	\$5
Spring Wheat.	100	50	25	15	10	5
Oats	100	50	25	15	10	5
Barley	75	40	25	15	10	5
Flax	60	35	20	10	5	

The average amount of grain grown on an acre must be shown, and will be judged 60 per cent. for quality, 20 per cent. for purity, 15 per cent. for quantity, 5 per cent. for acreage. The exhibition company pays all freight charges on exhibits originating in Alberta. It is not likely that anyone in the province has seen the quantity of grain grown on an acre in a pile by itself, and the reader will realize what a great interest will be taken in a building where probably 50 to 100 such exhibits will be on view from all over the province. Some districts are taking a particular interest in this feature as in the case of Lloydminster Agricultural Society who have already secured six exhibits from their district. The other features of the exhibition promise to be of more than ordinary interest, and the excellent music and attractions, low rates and special trains will undoubtedly make the attendance the largest yet. The entries close on the 18th of June.

♦ ♦ ♦

The average man is willing to let his wife have the last word—and the sooner she gets around to it the better he seems to like it.

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Summary of The Week's News of The World

FARMERS KEEN FOR GOVERNMENT ELEVATORS

The popularity of a system of government owned elevators among the farmers of Manitoba is attested to by the way that they are taking hold of the work of securing petitions for signing in the various districts. Already thirty-three districts have requested petition blanks which have been sent them. Four points have already sent in petitions fully signed requesting a public owned elevator. Over 90 per cent. of the farmers of the St. Claude, Cardinal, Dalney and Moore Park districts have declared in favor of the system to the extent of signing petitions that have been received by the commission.

The petition blanks were received from the printers only a little over a week ago and the fact that already four of them, fully signed, have been returned, evidences the manner in which the farmers are taking hold of the movement. The districts that have been sent petition blanks since the last announcement are: Castleberry, Swan Lake, Grand View, Baldur, Oakville, Valley River, Altamont, White Water, Silver Plains, Clearwater, Sandy Lake, MacGregor, Hamiota, Solgarth, Mowbray, Lenore, St. Jeans, Manitou, Cordova, Deepdale, Roblin, Durban, Gretna, Sinclair, Makinak and Makaroff.

The commission have announced the appointment of E. Senior Estlin, the well known Winnipeg elevator builder, as chief engineer of construction. Seven inspectors have been appointed and are on the road looking into conditions. They will visit every shipping point and probable shipping point in the province. They have reported that in every district so far visited the farmers are enthusiastic over the probable early installation of a public owned system.

ISSUE ALBERTA WRITS

Writs were issued for the by-elections Monday in Vermillion, Medicine Hat and Lethbridge district. Premier Sifton will run in Vermillion; ex-Judge Mitchell in Medicine Hat; and A. J. McLean in Lethbridge district. Nominations will take place Wednesday, June 29.

Arch. Campbell, member for Vermillion, has resigned in favor of the premier, who will probably be elected by acclamation. Hon. C. E. Mitchell, the new minister of education and attorney-general, will have opposition in Medicine Hat, his brother-in-law having been nominated by the Conservatives. Hon. J. A. McLean, provincial secretary may be elected by acclamation.

MANY GOPHERS KILLED

As a result of a bounty of two cents offered by the county commissioners at Carrington, N.D., for gopher tails, 59,000 gophers have met sudden death this spring in Foster county. Twenty-five thousand gopher tails were brought to the county auditor's office on the last day for which the offer was held open, keeping the entire force of the auditor's office busy in checking them up, and more than using up the appropriation made by the county commissioners.

BUILT IMPLEMENT WAREHOUSE

Messrs. Beatty Bros., of Fergus, Ont., manufacturers of hay carriers, fork and sling outfits, steel stalls, stanchions, litter carriers, etc., have recently placed their goods on the Western market and have built a first-class solid brick, fire-proof, two storey warehouse, 50 x 80 at Brandon, Manitoba, which will be their headquarters for the West.

CITY OF MOURNING

"London is a scene of general mourning. Everyone to be seen is going about with downcast eyes as though almost ashamed to be seen on the streets." Such was the impression of the death of King Edward carried away by Sir Daniel McMillan, Lieut.-Governor of Manitoba, who arrived on the Royal George, from the old country, where he has been the past few months.

Sir Daniel said he was admitted to the ceremony at St. George's Chapel, Windsor. The ceremony, while surrounded with all the pomp that might

be expected at the obsequies of a King so widely mourned and universally respected, as King Edward, at the same time was extremely simple.

CATHOLICS ADOPT RESOLUTIONS

A Rome, Italy, dispatch of June 4, said: "Leaders of Italian Catholic associations and societies assembled here have adopted resolutions asking for religious liberty and deploring the growing anti-clericalism, which threatens to degenerate into religious persecution."

"The resolutions were provoked by recent attempts on the part of anti-clericals and especially 'The Reds' to prevent the usual Corpus Christi processions and by the great anti-clerical parade and meeting organized for next Sunday. The Catholics were received today by Premier Luzzatti, who gave formal assurances that religious freedom would be safeguarded."

"Thursday the ordinary features of the pope's birthday celebration such as the illumination of the court yard of the Belvedere, the concert of the massed bands of the Swiss guards and the gendarmes and the display of fireworks, were countermanded by the pontiff who feared that there might be a demon-

MAKE COINS IN PEN

A fully equipped counterfeiting plant, which has been in operation at the state penitentiary at Jefferson City, Missouri, for twenty years, was raided by Government Inspector Edward McHugh. Moulds, firepots, spurious coins and paraphernalia were confiscated and two prisoners taken. Both confessed having made counterfeit half dollars, quarters and five cent pieces.

The plant, Inspector McHugh says, has been in the penitentiary for 20 years, and has been handed down from prisoner to prisoner. The men arrested are Lee Jaynes, a five year man from Kansas City, and Joseph Vail, another long term prisoner from there. A quarrel between four prisoners occupying the same section over the division of the spoils was responsible for the raid.

TO ACCOMPANY EARL GREY

It is expected that Sir Ernest Shackleton, the famous Antarctic explorer, will accompany Earl Grey on his expedition through Hudson Bay and Straits. Sir Ernest is now in communication with Earl Grey. The governor-general will leave for the north about the middle of August. There is a possibility that Sir Ernest Shackleton will make his home in Canada and conduct

VIEWS OF WESTERN MEMBERS

In view of the visit of Sir Wilfrid Laurier to Western Canada during July and August, and as the organized farmers will present to him their views upon the tariff, the terminal elevators, Hudson Bay Railway and chilled meat industry, THE GUIDE has asked each of the members of the House of Commons in the three prairie provinces to give their views upon these subjects. The replies of the members will all be published in THE GUIDE before Sir Wilfrid arrives in order that the readers of THE GUIDE may know the feeling of their members. Up to the present time replies have been received from the following:

Dr. W. J. Roche, M.P. for Marquette, Man.
Dr. F. L. Schaffner, M.P. for Souris, Man.
Arthur Meighan, M.P. for Portage la Prairie, Man.
Thomas McNutt, M.P. for Saltcoats, Sask.
A. Champagne, M.P. for Battleford, Sask.
R. S. Lake, M.P. for Qu'Appelle, Sask.
Hon. Clifford Sifton, M.P. for Brandon, Man.
D. B. Neely, M.P. for Humboldt, Sask.

stration outside the vatican, where the anti-clerical society named after the apostate priest, Giordano Bruno, has its headquarters.

"It is believed by the pope that unless the present anti-clerical activity is checked in time the anti-vatican campaign of two years ago will be repeated, and it is for this reason that the Catholics of Italy are now striving to uphold their rights."

KING ALFONSO ILL

The physicians of King Alfonso are alarmed over his condition. They fear another operation for affection of the Tympanum of the ear is inevitable and imminent. The condition of Queen Victoria is also serious and court officials are no less alarmed for her than for the king. Worry over the latter is said to be responsible for the queen's condition, following the recent birth of a child, which died immediately. Alfonso's visit to England greatly fatigued him and the anarchist plot against him and King Manuel of Portugal, discovered while both were in England, materially added to his cares.

WANT EARL GREY

An Ottawa dispatch of June 4 said: "Great pressure is being brought to bear to get His Excellency, Governor-General Grey, to remain for another term of five years as the King's representative in Canada. From hints that have been dropped in official circles it is considered this extension is not an impossibility, though there are practically no precedents where the governor-general has exceeded the term of four years. It was pointed out today that his excellency leaves on Tuesday next for England and until a few days ago there was not a word of his going back so soon. Therefore the outcome of his excellency's visit to England will be watched with much interest."

Men who hustle for the long green may be said to fight for their colors.

exploration work for the government. Definite announcement as to Sir Ernest's intentions may be made public soon after his arrival in Ottawa.

CO-OPERATION HELPED

In no other section has co-operation resulted in greater benefits than in Lambton, Ontario. Less than ten years ago the owner of one nine-acre apple orchard was so discouraged that he determined to cut the trees out. Fortunately this was not done. Instead of that the orchard was put under proper treatment and the crop handled through Forest Co-operative Association. The result is seen in these figures:

First year out-turn	\$ 250
Second year out-turn	550
Third year out-turn	1,300
Fourth year out-turn	2,000

R. Machin, one of the Forest Co-operators, with three acres of orchard on his own place, and five acres rented, has doubled his returns under co-operation. —Toronto Sun.

CO-OPERATIVE WAREHOUSE

June 1, the Farmers' Co-operative Company, Limited, through its president, A. R. Partridge, of Condie, and the secretary-manager, W. J. H. Traynor, of Davidson, concluded the purchase from the city of Regina of lots one to four, both inclusive, in block 187, upon which to erect a large warehouse, the cost of which will exceed \$5,000. The growth of this movement among the farmers is simply phenomenal. Incorporated Sept. 15, 1908, capital \$100,000, divided into 5,000 shares of \$20 each. The maximum number any one individual or firm can hold is five.

ARGENTINE CATTLE EMBARGO

A London, England, cable of June 6, said: "Argentina has failed in her movement to secure the same entry for cattle

for slaughter at British ports as Canada and the United States enjoy."

"The pressure in Argentina's favor had become almost irresistible from industrial constituencies such as Mr. Hamilton Benn's, which are much perturbed by the increased prices of meat; also from large owners of port property, like Lord Derby. The ministry would probably have had to yield but for today's official confirmation of an outbreak of the foot and mouth disease in a mild form in five provinces of Argentina."

"Mr. Hamilton Benn still presses for the removal of the embargo as the best means of fighting the beef trust, but the movement is now quite hopeless. Even more hopeless is the demand for the restoration of the Canadian store cattle trade with Great Britain."

GREAT NATIONAL PARK IN ROCKIES

The entire eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains, from the international boundary northwards to a short distance north of the 54th parallel of latitude, is now reserved from settlement or occupation, and will be administered entirely with a view to the proper utilization and reproduction of the forest, the protection of the water supply of the prairie provinces and related objects.

Such is the effect of the order-in-council just passed at Ottawa. The total area of the district now reserved from settlement along the eastern slope of the Rockies in Canada is about 14,400 square miles. Adjoining this to the south is an area of 1,400 square miles similarly reserved by the United States government and known as the Glacier National park.

Of the area reserved in Canada the Rocky mountain park (area 4,500 square miles), Jasper Forest park (area 5,000 square miles), and Waterton Lakes park (54 square miles in extent), have been reserved for come time. The area now put under reserve for the first time is thus about 4,850 square miles (3,100,000 acres).

The entire area is 14,000 square miles, and comprises an area over two-thirds that of Nova Scotia.

The most northerly boundary of the reserve is situated between forty and fifty miles north of the latitude of Edmonton and about a hundred miles in the northwest of Yellowhead Pass. The western boundary of the reserve is the boundary between the provinces of Alberta and British Columbia, that is the creast of the Rockies, and the easterly boundary is an irregular line fixed by the order.

The width of the strip set aside varies from ten to thirty miles, from the international boundary up to the latitude of Calgary, and from there northward widens out from thirty to fifty miles, continuing almost to the northernmost boundary.

The lands included in the tract are for the most part elevated and rocky and generally not suited for agriculture. The area, however, is covered to a large extent by forest, which is of great value for the supply of wood and lumber to the prairie country lying eastward from the base of the mountains, for the requirements of coal mines and the protection of the sources of the main streams of the central west.

TAFT AFTER RAILWAYS

A Washington, D.C., dispatch of June 6 said: "President Taft this afternoon forced the complete surrender of the big railroad chiefs of the west. At the end of a four-hour conference with the president in the executive offices, the representatives of the western trunk line committee consented to the announcement that they would withdraw the proposed increases in freight rates which the administration had enjoined by the federal court in Missouri early last week. They further covenanted to make no further effort to increase rates until the pending railroad bill has become law."

"This means that all future increases in rates must be reviewed by the interstate commerce commission before such new rates become effective. A latitude of eleven months is allowed the commission in which to investigate the proposed rate increases, under the bill as it is passed by the senate."

Saskatchewan Elevator Commission

The Saskatchewan Elevator Commission continued its meetings last week at Wapella, Wolseley and Indian Head. Much evidence both for and against a government owned system was gathered.

On Tuesday, May 31, the Commission met at Wapella and at once proceeded with the examination of Mr. Salmon, representing the Kelso branch of the Grain Growers' Association, of which he is president. Mr. Salmon asked for a system of provincial owned elevators, so that the identity of a farmer's grain would be preserved till it reached the buyer. It was advisable, he thought, to have purely national elevators to weigh, care, and ship only, the farmers to petition for such elevators and give security, the same to be indicated by the commission. He would be willing to pay a tax of 1 cent a bushel on all grains. Mr. Salmon asked for a sample market.

Mr. Eastman, a member of Spring Creek Grain Growers' Association, said he considered the initial elevator a public utility and that there was no room for speculation between the elevator and consumer. In case there was a deficit it should be met by a tax on all the ratepayers. He thought the government should have the appointment of the commissioners.

C. Ketchison, president of Spring Creek Grain Growers' Association, was asked to support the plan of the grain growers. He promised that after hearing the evidence before the commission he would call a meeting of his association and send in a written list of answers to the questions submitted by the commission.

Joseph Robinson of the Walpole Grain Growers' Association wanted a government system of handling elevators.

R. Hicks, vice-president of the Kelso Grain Growers' Association, was questioned with regard to preserving the identity of the small farmer's grain. He asked why small bins should not be made and small farmer's loads be put in them. A sample, he thought could then be taken and sent to Winnipeg, and after being graded, the wheat would then be transferred to a carload bin of the same grade. He advocated government ownership under a government commission and a tax and sample market.

The Wolseley meeting opened Wednesday, June 1. Levi Thomson of the Wolseley Grain Growers' Association expressed himself as opposed to government ownership, but was in favor of a number of farmers' elevators working in harmony with companies buying and selling grain and controlled by the grain growers of the province. He thought the government should assist in building elevators and the deficit should be met by a tax on those asking for the system or from the general revenues of the province. The elevators should be compelled to be prepared to clean wheat and have separate bins of at least car-load capacity.

Mr. Thomson said he would like to preserve the identity of wheat until it reached the buyer. He did not believe in terminal elevators within the province, as this would cause unnecessary handling and delay and increase the cost.

Benefitted Individuals.

Gerald Fitzgerald, president of the Grenfell Grain Growers' Association, complained that at present the elevators were constructed for the benefit of private individuals and not the interests of farmers; that they refused to give special bins; charged excessive dockage and mixed grades. The loading platform was of little use to farmers ten or twelve miles from town. With regard to an independent commission Mr. Fitzgerald suggested that the Grain Growers' Association nominate six or seven men and the government could select three of these to form a commission. The government should get a monopoly by building an elevator at each point or buying the existing farmers' elevators and by closing, taxing or buying out the other elevators.

John Bateman, of the Wolseley Grain Growers' Association believed that government ownership would give a better service than the present system. The government should have charge of wheat from the time of leaving the farmers' hands till it reached Liverpool storage. A farmer company would be too un-

wieldy and not to be depended upon to oppose the existing companies. He could give legal guarantee to government, an elevator commission of five should be formed, two each to be chosen by the farmers and the government, and the fifth by these four.

A. B. Bompas, Reeve of the Wolseley municipality stated he got better weights by using the loading platform. He did not believe in government ownership of elevators but thought the government should lend money at a low rate to enable the farmers to build a system of elevators.

Continuing their investigation at Wolseley, Thursday, Levi Thomson was recalled. In answer to questions from the commissioners Mr. Thomson stated that he thought the government should not advance money without security, except in the form of bonds. The most feasible plan would be to form joint stock companies, as a man is likely to take interest in what directly affects his pocket. The same rule would hold good if one great joint stock company were formed, farmers to put in ten per cent. and the government to advance the remainder on adequate security. He thought a system of farmers' elevators on a large scale might be successful, but any system which was met by the opposition of the Grain Growers' Association would be a failure.

The present monopoly gave grain buyers too much opportunity. Whatever an elevator system cost was bound to fall on the producers. He had not given the subject of the skinning of grain, insurance, commission on wheat and cheating on steamship space much consideration. The grain industry was the most important business in Saskatchewan, and the government was therefore justified in assisting its development. The complaint that farmers were losing 10 cents a bushel was either imaginary or else the managers of grain warehouses must be acting dishonestly.

Large Fluctuation.

He could not account for the large fluctuations in the price of Canadian wheat compared with Russian and Australian wheat, but believed the rush to get the grain out before shipping on the Great Lakes stopped would cause some fluctuation. He believed in retaining the loading platform as the farmer could ship his grain at less cost by this means besides being more independent. It also meant excellent competition with the elevator, especially if some scheme of cleaning grain at home could be evolved, such as attaching a cleaner to the threshing machine.

H. O. Partridge of Sintaluta, mentioned as some of the grievances of which he had heard that prices were usually lower when a blockade occurred and that farmers were sometimes obliged to put their grain in lower grades because they were told there was no room for their actual grades. He was prepared to give evidence regarding the management of the Sintaluta farmers' elevator. He was in favor of government elevators for weighing and grading but not for marketing and believed farmers would patronize a government system.

Andrew Johnston, Wolseley Grain Growers' Association, said his experience with elevators has been satisfactory for the past two years. He had acted as assistant buyer for a few months at the local elevator, but had never been asked to cheat in weights. He had found some difference in dockage. He thought elevators were far more particular about weight than about grading, and that there was competition between them as to binning but not as to prices. He had never seen good No 3 put in No. 2 bin. He thought companies might bring pressure to bear on buyers by reporting poor grading. He thought all wheat should be sold by sample.

E. E. Perley, Wolseley Grain Growers' Association, reported concerning his elevator that he had shipped 111,000 bushels this season and had 3,000 bushels still in the elevator. He found odd pounds over a half bushel sufficient dockage and 1 and 1½ cents sufficient for elevator charges. He thought the present system of elevators satisfactory, unless some change could be made in terminals. He

was opposed to government ownership and did not think ten per cent. of the farmers wanted it. The government should not be expected to contribute more than fifty per cent. of the cost of the system.

J. F. Middlemiss gave evidence regarding the management of Wolseley farmers' elevator and stated it has not been a success. There has been some complaints about weights and dockage, but one year the elevator showed a shortage and the following year the surplus was very small.

At Indian Head, Friday, most of the session was taken up by the evidence of John Millar, formerly chairman of the royal grain commission, by Andrew Hamilton, a prominent farmer, and J. Gray, representing the Avonhurst branch of the Grain Growers' Association.

Mr. Millar disapproved of the elevator scheme for three reasons. First the government would be taking over the non-paying end of the business as the present elevators if used only for handling and storage, are not a

GOLDWIN SMITH DEAD

Goldwin Smith, the "Grand Old Man" of Canada, former tutor to the late King Edward and one of the world's most prominent literary men, died at Toronto, Tuesday, at 3.30 o'clock p.m. Full particulars in next week's issue of The Guide.

paying concern. The elevator companies at the present time sustain in many cases losses through deficits on weight at the end of the season, due to the dishonesty of some employees.

The men employed to manage government elevators, he said, would undoubtedly cause the government to sustain heavy losses, as more men will endeavor to graft from a government than from a private company, and third, the system of handling grain by a special binning is necessarily expensive because of the extra storage necessarily occasioned by the special bins being only partially full for a considerable length of time.

Mr. Millar was before the commission for over three hours. He admitted that evils existed but claimed they would be remedied by additions to loading platforms and additional railway lines and car facilities, but not by additional farmers' elevators to any appreciable extent. He claimed that the expenditure of money provided by the state should not be under the control of anybody not responsible to all the citizens. Andrew Hamilton expressed himself in favor of government owned terminal elevators, but was opposed to a system of government owned internal elevators. He gave as his reasons that it would not remedy present wrongs, but would create wrongs that do not now exist, owing to the interference of politics.

The Saskatchewan Elevator Commission commenced their session in Regina Monday, and throughout the week it is the intention of the commissioners to conduct an investigation into the books and business affairs of the different farmers' elevator companies.

The idea of the investigation is to get information as to the success or non-success of the elevators conducted by these local companies on the storage basis.

The books of a number of companies, including those at Regina, were investigated, and in the majority of cases it is understood that the outcome was far from satisfactory, but of course it is impossible as yet that the commissioners can express anything yet in the way of an opinion.



GOOD ROADS MAKING

An interesting demonstration of road building will be given in the neighborhood of the Manitoba Agricultural College during the progress of the noxious weeds convention, which takes place from June 14 to 17. The demonstration will be under the supervision of Mr. McGillivray, the government good road commissioner, who has just returned from a trip through the province on a visit of inspection of the existing highways. Mr. McGillivray reports that, he considers all the grades too narrow and insufficiently drained, making the money expended in the making practically of no account.

LABORITES SELECT CANDIDATE

F. J. Dixon, who has gained prominence as a strong advocate of the single tax, was selected by the Labor party Monday evening at a well attended meeting of that body, as its candidate for Centre Winnipeg at the forthcoming provincial elections. R. S. Ward, president of the Trades and Labor Council, was appointed registration agent, and sub-agents were appointed for each of the 21 subdivisions in the constituency, the latter all being volunteers who were present at the meeting.

The report of the committee appointed in respect to the nomination of candidates recommended that the party concentrate its efforts in one constituency and suggested Centre Winnipeg as the most suitable. This was considered desirable to gain a foothold after which other constituencies could be contested.

The names of F. J. Dixon, W. J. Bartlett and W. N. Goodwin were then voted on by ballot with the result above indicated. W. D. Price resigned as vice-president of the party and S. Halliday was appointed his successor.

The Municipal League of the Trades Council which was brought into existence at the time of the last municipal election was dissolved. The financial statement showed a deficit of \$15.80, but there were some assets principally consisting of chairs which had been purchased for the meetings held. The party decided to take over the liabilities and the property of the league.

Mr. Dixon, the candidate selected, gave a short address in which he referred to the party's achievements in the past. It had elected a representative on the city council, through its efforts the hospital bylaw had been defeated, and he felt sure that the party could go one further and elect a representative to the Provincial house. He was in the field to fight to the last and he claimed that no other party could show such enthusiasm as had been exhibited by the volunteers for the registration work.



Additional Markets

British Live Stock

LIVERPOOL, JUNE 6.

John Rogers & Co. cable that trade at Birkenhead lairage has been slow, but Saturday's prices have been well maintained on the short supplies in prospect, Canadian cattle making 15¼ to 15¾c. and fed ranchers 14 to 14½c.

DEPTFORD, JUNE 5.

The cattle receipts at Deptford during the past week were 15 American, 581 Canadian shipped via United States ports and 1,554 from Canada. Two hundred Canadian animals were sold during the week averaging 15¼ cents, and 824 Canadian were sold Saturday averaging 14c. Six hundred and sixteen will be killed prior to sale, probably on Monday.

Montreal Live Stock

JUNE 6

About 800 head of butchers cattle, 250 calves, 100 sheep and lambs, and 1,050 hogs were offered at Montreal stockyards today. Offerings of live stock during the week were 2,250 cattle, 1,400 calves, 225 sheep and lambs and 2,000 hogs. Damp, muggy weather caused a slow trade, but prime cattle were rather scarce, and brought firm rates, but common stock and milkmen's strippers were rather numerous, and brought lower rates. Hogs were also lower, prime beeves, 6¼c. to 7¼c. per pound; pretty good animals, 5¼c. to 6¼c. pound; milkmen's strippers, 5c. to 5¼c. and common stock 4c. to 5c. pound; calves, 3¼c. to 6c. pound; sheep, 5c. per pound; lambs, \$4.50 to \$6 each; good lots hogs, 9¼c. to 10c. pound.

Toronto Live Stock

JUNE 6.

Both export and butcher buyers were busily engaged today at the Union stockyards. Butcher cattle particularly were in good demand and dealers were generally of the opinion that the market for the best quality was fully 15 cents per cwt. higher than in the last weekend trade.

The best export cattle sold on an average of from \$6.75 to \$7.25 per cwt., but special sales were made at \$7.40 to \$7.50.

Closing quotations: Export cattle, choice, \$6.50 to \$7.50; export cattle, medium, \$6 to \$6.25; export cattle, common \$5.50 to \$5.75; stockers, choice, \$4 to \$5.25; stockers, light, \$3 to \$5.



GRAIN, LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKET

Winnipeg Market Letter

GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN CO. LTD. OFFICE, WINNIPEG, JUNE 6TH.

Wheat.—When writing our last report markets had become thoroughly demoralized the world over, but during the past week prices have steadied and markets have advanced from three to four cents per bushel. The advance has been brought about to a certain extent by the speculative "short" interests covering part of their sales and taking profits; and the balance has been brought about by a fair export demand. Premiums for cash wheat have slightly increased, and the demand for cash grain has been fairly good right through the week. Stocks in store at the terminals have again decreased although they are now larger than they were at this time last year. Stocks in farmers' hands are of course somewhat larger than last year but the farmers seem to be inclined to hold their wheat thinking that probably prices will be better in July than they are at the present time. Should we have a continued export demand for our wheat, prices should recover 4 or 5 cents per bushel further. On the other hand, should importing countries decline to buy our wheat at this or an advance in price, then our market might decline again. However, we think at around this price our July wheat, that is wheat for July delivery, is cheap enough. World's shipments were not as heavy as expected with the demand from importing countries very good. Farmers the world over seem to be inclined to hold their grain whenever there is a big drop in the market, and by doing so they certainly have influenced prices, and this influence is to increase prices to the consumer.

Oats have been in fairly good demand during the week, prices having advanced about 2 cents per bushel from the low point with a very steady export demand daily.

Barley has been unsaleable with absolutely no demand.

Flax as usual, has been very erratic. Prices quoted are no indication of what sales of this grain might be made at. Prices quoted might be higher or lower than the actual cash flax has been traded in, but usually the price quoted has been lower, that is, sale of the cash grain has been made at a higher price than the price quoted. The demand for October flax has been good. Farmers are inclined to sell some of their crop for October delivery at this price, but we would advise caution in doing this, as with a fairly good export demand, our October flax should sell up 15 to 25 cents per bushel higher than it is now.

Liverpool Letter

By HENRY WILLIAMS CO., LIVERPOOL, MAY 24TH.

During the week wheat "futures" have ruled very weak, on account of good weather in Europe and in sympathy with the heavy break in America, to-day's prices showing a fall of 6 3/4 d. to 8 3/4 d.

Cargoes of white wheat from the Pacific Coast of America nominally 2/6 to 3/- lower, Australians 2/6 to 3/- lower, Indians 2/- lower, Russian and Danubian cargoes 2/- to 2/6 lower. Argentine cargoes 2/6 lower. Shipments this week to Liverpool 41,500; U. K. direct 20,500; Continent direct 78,000. Orders 46,000, equalling 186,000 against 115,000 last week and 180,500 last year. Latest cables report market very weak under liquidation and movement of wheat increasing. Russia reports favorable weather throughout the South, but in the North frost has done some damage. On the whole the outlook is considered very promising. Roumania reports exceedingly favorable weather and crop prospects excellent.

Austria Hungary reports splendid weather and phenomenal crops are anticipated. Italy reports unfavorable weather, and crops have deteriorated considerably, prices are advancing. Spain reports rather better weather, crop outlook somewhat improved. Holland and Belgium report favorable weather. Germany reports favorable weather, but the official reports show some reduction in condition on last month, though considerably better than the previous year. France reports better weather, markets however, are firm as the outlook is not considered very good. India—official estimates of the crop show very heavy yields, and the total quantity, 10,000,000 qrs over last year. Natives continue to show strong resistance to the decline in prices and offer very sparingly. Australia—weather has been droughty, causing farmers to hold very firmly, latest news, however, reports rains which will doubtless improve the outlook. The quantity of wheat and flour afloat for the U. K. has decreased 24,000 qrs. on the week, while that for the Continent has increased 75,000. The total for Europe is now 6,055,000 qrs, against 5,180,000 qrs. last year and 4,825,000 qrs., at the same time in 1908. Russian and Black Sea shipments—Ports of call, 32,000; U. K. 72,000; France 37,000; Germany 76,000; Belgium 100,000; Holland 97,000; Italy 87,000; Spain 28,000; other countries 27,000 qrs., equalling 556,000 last week against 675,000 previous week.

Liverpool General Market Report

CORN TRADE NEWS, MAY 24.

Wheat cargoes are weak and 6d. to 9d. lower.

Off Coast Cargoes.—33/9 (approx. \$1.01 1/2) asked for Lochee and Fiery Cross 33/4 1/2 (approx. \$1.01 1/2).

Australian Wheat Cargoes.—33/9 (approx. \$1.01 1/2) asked for South Australian Jan.-Feb. Parcels to Liverpool offer at 33-6 (approx. \$1.00 1/2) for May-June.

Russian Wheat Cargoes are mostly 6d. lower. A parcel of Danubian to Liverpool August, offers at 31/6 (approx. \$.94 1/2).

River Plate Wheat Cargoes.—31/6 (approx. \$.94 1/2) asked for 4,800 tons Rosafe on passage. 30/6 (approx. \$.90 1/2) asked for parcels of Barusso to Liverpool, May-June.

Canadian and U. S. A. Wheat.—Parcels to Liverpool are weak at 3d. to 4 1/2 d. decline, with a small inquiry. Parcels to London are weak at 6d. to 1/- decline, with no demand. No. 1 Nor. Man. (pc. L'p.) July-Aug. 33/9 approx. \$1.01 1/2
No. 2 Nor. Man. " " May-June 33/- " .99
No. 3 Nor. Man. " " July-Aug. 32/3 " .99 1/2
No. 1 Nor. Man. (pc. Ldn.) May-June 34/- " 1.02
No. 2 Nor. Man. " " June-July 33/6 " 1.00 1/2
No. 3 Nor. Man. " " May-June 33/- " .99

Indian Wheat.—Parcels to Liverpool are weak 1d. to 2 1/2 d. lower. Choice White Kurrachee (new) Afloat 7/- approx. \$1.00 4-5
No. 2 Calcutta " " Afloat 7/1 1/2 " 1.02 2-5

Indian parcels to London are easy 6d. to 1/- lower. Choice White Kurrachee May-June 33/- approx. \$.99
No. 2 Club Calcutta April-May 34/9 " 1.04 1/2

SALES OF CARGOES TO ARRIVE

WEDNESDAY, MAY 18.			
8,500 qrs. New South Wales	B-L 26/4	34/6	approx. \$1.03 1/2
THURSDAY, MAY 19.			
15,400 qrs. Victorian	B-L 2/4	35/-	" 1.05

SALES OF PARCELS (LIVERPOOL)

WEDNESDAY, MAY 18.			
2 000 qrs. No. 1 Nor. Man.	May-June	35/3	approx. \$1.05 1/2
THURSDAY, MAY 19.			
2,000 qrs. No. 2 Nor. Man.	July-Aug.	34/4 1/2	approx. \$1.03
SATURDAY, MAY 21.			
1,000 qrs. No. 1 Nor. Man.	June-July	34/9	approx. \$1.04 1/2
MONDAY, MAY 23.			
1,000 qrs. No. 1 Nor. Man.	Afloat	34/3	approx. \$1.02 1/2
	(LONDON)		
WEDNESDAY, MAY 18.			
1,000 qrs. No. 1 Nor. Man.	May	35/10 1/2	approx. \$1.07 1/2
THURSDAY, MAY 19.			
1,000 qrs. No. 1 Nor. Man.	May	35/7 1/2	approx. \$1.06 1/2
TUESDAY, MAY 24.			
1,000 qrs. No. 2 Nor. Man.	Afloat	33/3	approx. .99 1/2

Winnipeg Futures

Following are the quotations on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange during the past week for wheat, oats and flax sold for June, July and Oct. delivery.

DATE	DELIVERY	WHEAT	OATS	FLAX
June 1	June	88 1/2	30 1/2	160
"	July	89 1/2	31 1/2	
"	Oct.	87 1/2	32 1/2	152
June 2	June	87	30 1/2	160
"	July	88 1/2	32 1/2	160
"	Oct.	85 1/2	32 1/2	154
June 3	June	88 1/2	30 1/2	
"	July			
"	Oct.	85 1/2	32 1/2	
June 4	June	88 1/2	30 1/2	
"	July	89 1/2	31 1/2	155
"	Oct.	86	32 1/2	166
June 6	June	90 1/2	31 1/2	160
"	July	91	32 1/2	158
"	Oct.	86 1/2	33 1/2	155
June 7	June	91	31 1/2	175
"	July	90	31 1/2	160
"	Oct.	86 1/2	32	157

Liverpool Spot Cash

CORN TRADE NEWS, MAY 24.

Australian	7/6	approx. \$1.08
Red Walla	7/2	" 1.03 1-5
1 Nor. Man.	7/3 1/2	" 1.04 3-5
2 Nor. Man.	7/2	" 1.03 1-5
3 Nor. Man.	7/-	" 1.00 4-5
Durum American 6/6		" .93 3-5
Ch. Wh. Chilian.	7/3 1/2	" 1.04 3-5
1 Chilian	7/1	" 1.02 1-5
Ch. Wh. Karachi		" 1.00 4-5
(ord. terms) 7/-		" .98 3-5
Soft Red Karachi 6/10 1/2		" 1.03 1-5
1 Wh. Bombay	7/2	" .96
Rosafe (new)	6/8	" .98 2-5
N. B. Ayres (new) 6/10		" 1.03 1-5
Russian	7/2	" 1.03 1-5

Flour

The following are mill prices, per bag:

Ogilvie Flour Mills Co.—

Royal Household	\$2.95
Mount Royal	2.80
Glenora Patents	2.65
Manitoba Strong Bakers	2.35

Lafe of the Woods Milling Co.—

Five Roses	\$2.95
Lakewood	2.80
Harvest Queen	2.65
Medora	2.15
XXXX	1.65

Western Canada Flour Mills Co.—

Purity	\$2.95
Medallion	2.85
Three Stars	2.65
Battle Patent	2.60
Baitland Bakers	2.20
Huron	2.05
XXXX	1.60

Rolled Oats

(Per 80 lbs. Prices net)

In 80-lb. sacks	\$1.75
In 40-lb. sacks	1.80
In 20-lb. sacks	1.85
In 8-lb. sacks	2.30

Feed

The following are prices on mill feed, per ton:

Bran	\$15.00
Shorts	16.00

CHOPPED FEEDS

Barley, per ton, in sacks	\$23.00
Oats	25.00
Barley and Oats	24.00

Canadian Visible

(Official to Winnipeg Grain Exchange)

	Wheat	Oats	Barley
Ft. William	2,136,366	1,593,531	201,366
Pt. Arthur	1,890,018	1,748,299	314,225
Meaford	110,354	6,802	
Mid. Tiffin	551,889	68,021	9,605
Collingwood	10,780	1,529	50,293
Owen Sd	62,767	53,681	51,793
Goderich	26,491	237,663	63,782
Sarnia, Pt.			
Edward	52,799	82,209	
Pt. Col'bne.	126,053	35,179	14,118
Kingston	179,790	191,208	83,396
Montreal	792,375	802,297	14,118
Kingston	179,790	101,208	83,396
Montreal	792,375	802,297	145,675

T'l visible	5,961,322	5,486,919	936,253
Last Week	6,357,579	6,154,941	921,542
Last year	3,969,193	2,508,664	385,866

World's Shipments

	Last Week	Prev. Week	Last Year
T'l wheat	9,184,000	11,728,000	9,058,000
T'l corn	2,454,000	2,656,000	4,876,000
American	2,568,000		
Russian	3,512,000		
Argentine	560,000		
India	1,612,000		
Australia	952,000		
Danube	456,000		
Others	64,000		

Quantity of breadstuffs shipped for orders, included in the above 1,872,000; last week 2,192,000; last year 1,952,000.

Total wheat taken by continental countries the last week 3,568,000; last week 3,929,000.

On passage wheat 46,720,000, last week 48,394,000, last year 44,376,000; decrease 1,696,000. Corn 7,846,000, last week 7,795,000, last year 20,394,000; increase 51,000.

American Visible

	This week	Last week	Last year
Wheat	18,647,000	20,132,000	17,536,000
Corn	5,470,000	5,490,000	2,883,000
Oats	6,726,000	6,905,000	7,498,000
Rye	496,000	518,000	219,000
Barley	1,807,000	1,661,000	944,000

Winnipeg Grain Inspection

MONTH ENDING MAY 31.		
WHEAT—	1910	1909
No. 1 Nor.	1521	133
No. 2 Nor.	1560	380
No. 3 Nor.	673	403
No. 4	121	125
Feed	1	7
Rejected 1	125	67
Rejected 2	154	64
No grade	44	15
Rejected	65	37
Condemned	34	...
No. 5	20	36
No. 6	9	13
Feed 2	1	1
Total	4329	1284
WINTER WHEAT—		
No. 1 Alberta Red	2	...
No. 2 Alberta Red	11	...
No. 3 Alberta Red	9	...
No. 4 Red Winter	12	...
No. 5 Red Winter	4	...
Total	38	23
OATS—		
No. 1	67	...
No. 2	500	...
No. 3	87	...
Rejected	18	...
No grade	5	...
Extra No. 1 Feed	76	...
No. 1 Feed	25	...
No. 2 Feed	11	...
No. 2 Mixed	1	...
Total	790	424
BARLEY—		
No. 3 Extra	1	...
No. 4	41	...
Rejected	14	...
Total	169	83
FLAX—		
No. 1 N. W. Man.	106	...
No. 1 Man.	26	...
Rejected	4	...
No grade	3	...
Total	139	114
Grand total	5465	1930

Hides, Tallow and Wool

By NORTHWEST HIDE AND FUR CO.

Hide prices show a further decline of 1/2c. for this week:

Green salted hides, unbranded...	.9c. to 8c.
Green salted hides, branded...	7 1/2c. flat
Green salted hides, bulls and oxen...	7c. flat
Green salted veal calf, 8-15 lbs...	12 1/2c.
Green salted kip, 15-25 lbs...	9 to 8c.
Green salted deacons...	.65c.
Green salted slunks...	.25c.
Dry flint butcher hides...	16c. flat
Dry rough and fallen hides...	11c. flat
Tallow...	.5c. to 4c.
Seneca root...	.33c. to .35c.
Wool...	.8c. to 10 1/2c.

These prices are f.o.b., Winnipeg.

Chicago Live Stock

JUNE 6.

Hogs opened 5c. to 10c. lower today with a \$9.30 top and a \$9.15-\$9.25 bulk, but picked up under the influence of outside competition, \$9.35 being paid with a lot \$9.20 - \$9.30 trade. Cattle supply was less than expected, eastern orders were very heavy and the market active on a 10c. to 15c. advance.

Hog receipts, \$30,000; choice heavy, \$9.20-\$9.30; butchers, \$9.20-\$9.35; light mixed, \$9.15-\$9.20; choice light, \$9.25-\$9.35; heavy packing, \$9.15-\$9.20; good to choice pigs, \$9.00-\$9.20.

Cattle—Receipts \$18,000; choice to prime steers, \$8.00-\$8.60; good to choice beef cows, \$5.25-\$6.50; inferior to good canned, \$2.50-\$3.25; good to choice calves, \$8.25-\$8.50; selected feeders, \$6.00-\$6.50.

Sheep—Receipts \$15,000; good to choice light lambs, \$8.00-\$8.50; good to choice yearlings, \$6.15-\$7.00; good choice wethers, \$5.25-\$5.75.

Winnipeg Live Stock

Stockyard Receipts

WEEK ENDING JUNE 4.

	CATTLE	HOGS	SHEEP
C. P. R.	934	1231	254
C. N. R.	190	578	...
Totals	1124	1791	284

Disposition

Exporters east from last week	330
Butchers local from last week	114
Exporters east this week	165
Butchers east this week	45
Stockers west	159
Exporters held over	18
Local	737

CATTLE

Last week's run at the stockyards was about even with the previous week, the number of cattle received being a trifle smaller. On the whole the quality of the receipts was better than ever although a few head of very poor stuff were received. Prices held about steady except for some of the lower grades which showed a decline. This was caused by the shipping of some very poorly finished grass cattle. Most of the grain fed stock has been shipped and there is a great temptation for shippers to send in animals that have only been on grass for a short time, hoping to catch high prices for them. But they do not. The grass has only been in good shape for a short time, not nearly long enough to anywhere near finish the cattle, and all the poor grassers that are received are sold at a very low figure.

Winnipeg buyers state that they expect the quality of the cattle receipts will be low for the next three weeks or a month as their country shippers state that practically all of the grain fed stock has come forward and until the cattle have had time to fatten up on the grass there will be no real good ones to ship. Shippers should not be in any hurry to ship the stuff they have on grass. There is no chance of them being in good shape until July 1 at the earliest and the price they will bring at the yards will be small indeed, when a few weeks more on the grass would develop them into top notchers. Dealers state that there is no doubt but that prices will hold up for best stock but that the demand for light animals is poor and they will sell low.

This year has been a profitable one for the feeder of cattle. The price has been high all spring or best quality stuff and the percentage of good stuff in the runs has been far ahead of any previous years. Western farmers have shown what they can do in the way of turning out first class grain fed cattle and most of this spring's run would compare with that from any district on the continent. Every branch of the agricultural industry will benefit from an extension of feeding operations and there is nothing that will do so much toward insuring the continued strength of the market as the maintaining of high quality in the shipments.

Last week, although near the closing of the grain fed stock shipping season, brought out some exceptionally fine butcher cattle, that sold for high prices. The top price of the week was seven dollars per cwt. which was paid for one bullock. This animal was a fine example of what proper feeding methods will do. He was only ten months old and weighed 950 pounds, nearly a hundred pounds for each month since birth, and was perfectly finished. The balance of the butcher stock sold up to \$6.75 per cwt., the bulk of the run bringing \$5.50 to \$6.25. Forty-five of the best were taken by eastern shippers. In striking contrast to these fine animals were some of the grassers that arrived. Most of them could be properly called "skins" and they sold as low as \$2.50 per cwt. That's losing money for the shipper when only a few weeks more would have put the animals into such shape that they would have

sold for at least twice as much. The sentiment of some of the traders seems to be toward lower prices for all but the best butcher grades, but it is not probable that any class will take any decided slump.

Only 183 head of the week's receipts were taken for export and most of these were in one consignment from Alberta the latter part of the week. Eighteen head that had been held over went forward Monday of this week. The shipments of exporters have been very low this spring but the quality has been exceptionally high and good prices have been realized. However, a bigger and better run of high class butcher stock has more than made up for the small runs of exporters.

The demand for good stockers and feeders continues strong both from the East and the West but the supply is limited, most farmers seeming to prefer feeding their own stuff. 159 head of stockers received from local Manitoba points were shipped West but none went East. The holding of these animals on Western farms should mean a large run of well finished cattle next spring.

Calves are coming more freely and are selling high, some having caught \$6.00 per cwt. during the past week. Most of the calves sold above \$5.50.

Cattle prices quoted are:

Choice export steers (point of shipment)	\$5.75 to \$6.25
Good export steers (point of shipment)	5.50 " 5.75
Choice export heifers (point of shipment)	5.50 " 5.75
Choice butcher steers and heifers	5.75 " 6.25
Fair to good steers and heifers	5.00 " 5.50
Common steers and heifers	3.00 " 4.50
Best fat cows	5.00 " 5.25
Fair to good cows	3.75 " 4.25
Common cows	2.50 " 3.50
Best bulls	4.50 " 5.00
Common bulls	4.00 " 4.50
Best stockers and feeders 800 to 1000 lbs. weight	4.00 " 4.50
Fair to good stockers and feeders	3.00 " 4.00
Choice calves	5.50 " 6.00
Medium and heavy weight calves	4.00 " 5.00

Hogs

Hog receipts showed a slight increase over the previous week, 1791 head arriving against 1635, a gain of 156 head. Prices held strong and nearly all sold well above the \$10.50 mark, the bulk of the run catching \$10.75 per cwt., some few well graded shipments caught \$11.00, and a great many \$10.85. Prices quoted for choice porkers are \$10.50 to \$10.75 per cwt., but the price is strong at these quotations and the best of the shipments sell higher. A large number of light pigs were docked twenty-five cents per cwt. There are too many of these coming and farmers are throwing away money when shipping them. They lose in both price and weight. Nothing under 175 pounds should be shipped. There is a decrease in the number of sows arriving but there are still too many coming. Think of what these will produce and hold them back to raise litters for future shipments. They are the best money makers on the farm.

Hog prices quoted are:
Choice hogs... \$10.50 to \$10.75
Heavy sows (over 300 lbs) 9.50 " 9.75
Stags... 7.25 " 8.25

Sheep and Lambs

There are very few sheep and lambs arriving for sale. 245 head came in from Exeter, Ont., and were shipped to Milk River, Alta., where they will be put on the range. Market is strong at prevailing quotations. Prices quoted are:
Choice sheep... \$6.50 to \$7.00
Choice lambs... 7.00 " 7.50

Country Produce

Butter

Dairy butter prices have shown no change during the past week and wholesalers are still offering twenty cents per pound for the real Number 1 article. The market, in spite of larger receipts, is strong at the prevailing quotations. There are at present no stocks of dairy accumulated at Winnipeg. The local demand is strong and there is a good inquiry from outside points. During the past week two carloads were shipped to New York. These consisted of both No. 1 and No. 2, straight runs and culls out, and netted the producers on an average of 18 1/2 cents per pound.

The full grass diet of the stock has made an improvement in the quality of the butter in most cases, but there is a lot of poor stuff arriving. The chief faults are, poor care of the cream, poor methods in the churning, keeping in places that impart bad taste and lastly and probably the worst of all a lack of care in shipping. During the winter it is alright to ship dairy butter in bricks but during the warm weather tubs are much more desirable. There is also much less danger of butter packed in tubs becoming contaminated than that packed in boxes. But if for any reason the producer finds it desirable to pack the butter in bricks and ship in boxes great care should be taken in the selection of the boxes. No box that has contained anything that will impart a bad flavor to the contents should be used. Producers seem to exercise but little thought in this respect. One wholesale house not long ago received a shipment packed in a match case. It is easy to imagine what that butter tasted like after it reached the city. Most of it was sold for soap grease at three cents per pound.

One dealer points out the great amount of money Manitoba farmers are losing through lack of care. Last year about five million pounds of dairy butter was received in Winnipeg. The average price to the producers for this was five cents under the price given for creamery butter. Dairy butter that has been produced under proper conditions will sell to within a cent of creamery. Thus the farmers lost about four cents per pound last year or a total of \$200,000.

Dealers state that there may be some small reduction in prices but there is no danger of any great slump. Prices quoted are:

No. 1 dairy	19c. to 20c.
No. 2 dairy	15c. to 17c.

Eggs

Stocks of eggs are beginning to pile up, and prices have experienced a slight reduction, dealers now offering 18 1/2 cents per dozen, f.o.b. Winnipeg, subject to candling. Shipments are beginning to show shrinkage and those that do bring lower prices. This shrinkage can be greatly reduced by making frequent shipments. Eggs, during the warm weather, should be shipped twice a week if possible and in no case should they be held over a week. Dealers state that unless an outside demand springs up there will probably be some further reduction in price.

Cheese

There has been but little change in cheese prices. Better stuff is now coming as the cattle get the benefit of good pasturage. One dealer stated that some of the older factories are turning out a product equal to that of the best Ontario. Others are not doing so well and some of their product only catches five cents per pound. Small cheese are docked about two cents per pound. Dealers are quoting 10 1/2 to 10 3/4 for the factory product and about a cent lower to farmers.

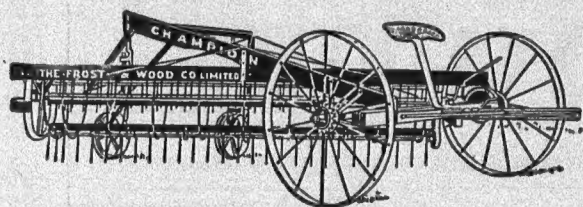
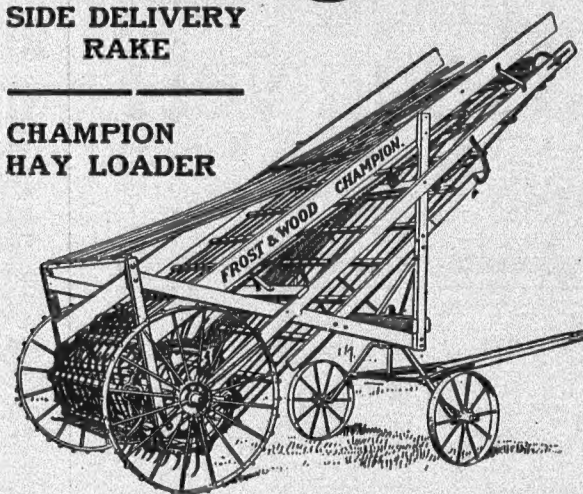
Vegetables

The state of the potato market is as bad as ever and only the best kept tubers are in demand. These will bring 25 to 30 cents per bushel. Well kept carrots and turnips are in good demand.

QUOTATIONS IN STORE AT FORT WILLIAM FROM JUNE 1 to 7, INCLUSIVE

DATE	WHEAT												OATS		BARLEY				FLAX		
	1°	2°	3°	4	5	6	Feed	Ref. 1 1	Ref. 1 2	Ref. 2 1	Ref. 2 2	Ref. 1° Seeds	Ref. 2° Seeds	2 cw. 3 cw.	3	4	Ref.	Feed	1 NW 1 Man.	Ref.	
JUNE																					
1	88 ³ / ₄	86 ³ / ₄	84 ³ / ₄	.....										30 ¹ / ₈						
2	87 ¹ / ₂	85 ¹ / ₂	83 ¹ / ₂	.....										30						
3	87 ¹ / ₂	85 ¹ / ₂	83 ¹ / ₂	.....										30 ¹ / ₄						
4	88	86	84 ¹ / ₂	.....										30 ¹ / ₂	29		40			
6	90 ¹ / ₂	88	86 ¹ / ₂	79 ¹ / ₂										31 ¹ / ₈							
7	90 ¹ / ₂	88	86 ¹ / ₂	.....										31 ¹ / ₈	42	40				

Get Ready for Harvest

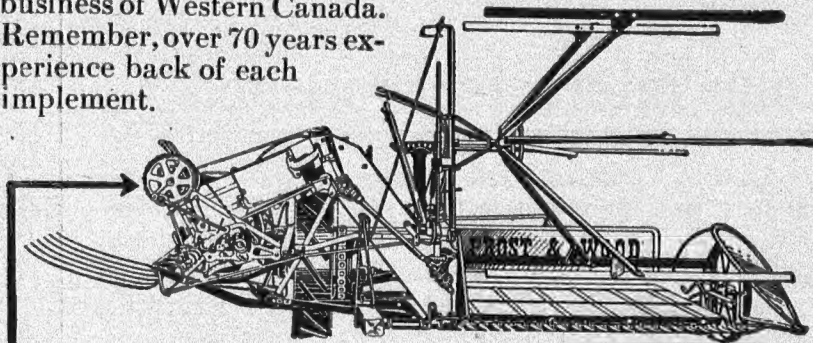
SIDE DELIVERY
RAKECHAMPION
HAY LOADER

FROST AND WOOD Champion Hay Loader

and Side Delivery Rakes

The Rake The top illustration shows our Side Delivery Rake which is chiefly used with our "Champion" Hay Loader. The Rake makes windrows best suited to the proper working of a loader. The operator simply drives round the field—he doesn't have to give any attention to the working of the machine—the action of the three sets of teeth leaves the hay in the best possible condition for curing—loose and bulky. Light or heavy crops are all the same to this Rake—it is built for hard work. The Castor Wheels at the rear ensure perfect work under all conditions. This machine is made of the finest quality of materials, is well braced and strongly built.

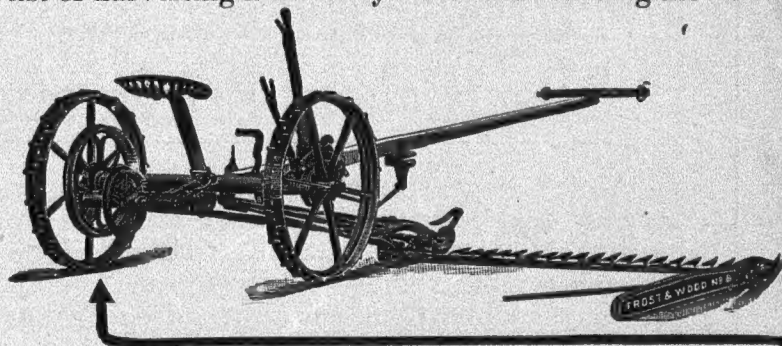
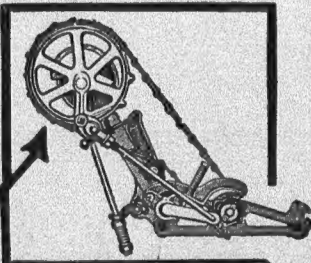
The Loader The "Champion" can load at the rate of two tons in ten minutes—think that over for a few minutes. It has six tooth bars each containing twelve properly shaped malleable teeth. The Apron consists of the finest quality of straight grained slats, tough rope and steel chain. The "Champion" is provided with heavy wind slats to prevent high winds from blowing the hay off the carriers when the machine is in operation. You can't realize the time, labor and money saving qualities of these two machines until you have actually tried them in the field. Write for our fine illustrated Catalogue—it gives you a full list of harvesting machinery which is absorbing the whole business of Western Canada. Remember, over 70 years experience back of each implement.



FROST and WOOD BINDERS

This binder is positively in a class of its own—far ahead of any other machine on the market. We haven't room to detail all its many excellent merits here, but we do want you to consider one important feature—our Eccentric Sprocket-Wheel.

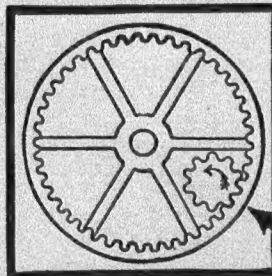
Notice that there are **three long** spokes and three short ones—based on the old leverage idea, the longer the bar, the greater the power. When the grain is being compressed and tied, the packer arms require all the power they can get to make nice tight sheaves and the chain which drives the Eccentric Sprocket is then pulling over the long arms of the wheel, exerting a steady powerful draw. After the bundles are compressed and tied the chain has reached the short arms of the Eccentric Sprocket and must therefore travel faster, thus the bundles are discharged quickly and everything is ready again for another bundle to be compressed, tied and discharged. In short, the long arms develop **power**, the short arms **speed**. But get our Catalogue and go into the whole details carefully yourself.



FROST and WOOD No. 8 MOWER

Here's another case where space prevents us giving all the good points, so we urge you to write for our Catalogue if you are thinking of buying a reliable Mower. Ours are built in various sizes from 3 ft. 6 in. cut to a 7 ft. cut. You will notice that the small gear wheel is inside the large one on what is called the **Internal Gear** principle. Both these wheels travel in the same direction. Now, on most Mowers the gears are arranged exactly opposite, the small gear wheel being on the outside. This is a decidedly bad feature, because the wheels work one **against** the other, causing a great amount of friction, wearing down the cogs and eventually a loose connection. You can easily prove the superiority of the Internal Gear principle for as soon as

you drop the bar and start the team the knives begin cutting. There is no lost motion, no jerks, no backing up—the action is immediate. Our Mower is liberally supplied with Roller Bearings—ensuring long life and light draft. It is made of first-class materials and put together by expert workmen. Let us send you the whole story to read at home—free.



Write to our Sole Agents in Western Canada.

COCKSHUTT

BRANDON

REGINA

SASKATOON

 PLOW
COMPANY
LIMITED

WINNIPEG

CALGARY

EDMONTON



Grain Growers!

Have you Shipped your Grain yet?

THEN WHY NOT SHIP TO YOUR OWN COMPANY?

Take No Chances

Your grain is practically the only asset you have from your year's labor. You can't afford to take any chances with it. Stay with the crowd and don't try experiments. Over TEN THOUSAND FARMERS have consigned their grain to us this season and all are SATISFIED. The confidence the farmers are placing in THEIR OWN COMPANY is shown by the fact that we have handled so far this season about SIXTEEN MILLION BUSHELS; one million bushels more than double what we handled all last year.

The Highest Prices and Your Interests Protected

Your Company is to-day the largest Company of its kind in Canada. The volume of trade we are handling enables us to sell in large lots, and thus to secure the highest possible prices; prices often considerably above the market quotations of the day. We have our CLAIMS DEPARTMENT to look after all trouble connected with the shipment of your grain, which you may have with the Railway Company or other Concerns in question. We have our own DUPLICATE SAMPLING AND GRADING DEPARTMENT to check the Government's grading of your car, and thus insure that you get every cent that is yours on the grade. Besides, when you ship to YOUR OWN COMPANY, you take no risk. We are all Grain Growers and our interests are your interests. We all have grain to sell and we want it marketed so we can get our own out of it. That is just what you want, so come in and share the safeguards that have been provided to protect your interests.

Don't Forget The Future

Don't be contented with the present. Think of the future. You know the farmer has got from \$25.00 to \$50.00 a car more for every car of grain shipped this year, than he could have got four or five years ago before this Company started. This is what has been done, but it is only a promise of what can be done if all the farmers will support their own Company in shipping their grain and taking Stock.

Write us for shipping bills and instructions. We are always pleased to give you any information you require concerning the markets or the grain trade.

When in the City, don't fail to call at our offices, 7th Floor, Keewayden Block, Portage Avenue East.

This is YOUR COMPANY. We want you to make use of it.

GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN CO. LIMITED

BONDED

LICENSED

WINNIPEG

NOTE—Alberta Farmers will please address us to
607 Grain Exchange Building, Calgary

MANITOBA